THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,685. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,248 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE FARRELL, OF 127 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH street, would thankfully receive any information concerning the whereabouts of her two sisters, Kate and Ross, who left Tram, county Meath, Ireland, about the years of 1863 and 1868 respectively.

F. H. H.—COME HOME, OR COMMUNICATE WITH your father.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, SATURDAY EVENING—Gentleman saw lady enter her residence shortly after performance. Address J. M. S., Herald office.

KISS—MADISON AVENUE AND TWENTY-FOURTH street, Thursday, 2½ P. M. OLD SWEETNESS.

LADY IN BLACK AT LACTURE—WILL PLEASE BE in front of same hall at 2½ P. M. Monday. If rainy, next day; or address A. Z., Herald office.

NOTICE.—THE PARENTS, RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of P. Hatch, son of the late Captain Charles Hatch, of Brixham, Devonshire, England, please communicate to the address of Doveton College, Calcutta.

READE STREET.—IF AGREEABLE, THE GENTLEman who inquired of lady for above street would be pleased to make her acquaintance. Address A. B., box 145 Herald office.

YOUNG LADY—GRAY DRESS, BLUE TRIMMED hat, front corner in Eighth avenue car, near Central Park, recognized gentleman on the platform. Please address box 136 Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN (NICOUD), NO. 21,8?7, on going from East Fifteenth street to Arnold, Constable & Co.'s. Suitable reward paid on return of same to 130 East Fifteenth street.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, NEAR WEST BRIGHTON, ABOUT $20. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to A. S. MOULTON, Mutual Life Insurance Company, 144 and 146 Broadway.

LOST.—$2 REWARD.—A SMALL DOG, HAVING A red leather collar, with a silver plate, on which is inscribed "Bubbi." The finder will receive the above by fetching the same to 63 South Washington square, second floor.

LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, A SMALL ITAlian Greyhound, supposed to have been picked up in University place. Whoever will return him to 18 East Thirteenth street will receive a liberal reward and the thanks of the owner.

REWARDS.

$2 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A SMALL white Dog, answering to the name of Spitz, strayed from 15 East Forty-ninth street.

$5 REWARD.—FOR THE RETURN OF A BLACK and white Setter Dog to R. W. LEONARD, 105 East Seventeenth street.

$15 REWARD.—LOST, A BREECH LOADING RIFLE, opening at the side, and mortised through; on the bolt principle, with handle closing at the side and rear of the trigger guard. The firing pin appears at the rear of the bolt, which is concave at the rear. The rifle is of no use to any one except the owner, not being calculated to fire. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by leaving the same at 81 Cedar street, room 15 or 17.

$100.—$100 WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE ARTICLES stolen from St. Joseph's church, Kingston, N. Y. No questions asked. JAMES DOUGHERTY, Kingston.

PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, 66 Exchange place, New York, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Chicago, and correspondents in other cities, is at all times amply prepared to transact any kind of legitimate Detective business.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 37 Liberty street.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, COOPER Institute, second door, east side.—On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at eight o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this society will be held, when Prof. Ch. Fred. Hartt, of Cornell University, will read a paper on "Recent Explorations in the Valley of the Amazonas."
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

A.—KENTUCKY.	PARKS & CO.	KENTUCKY.
May 13, 1871, Class 324, Nos. 24, 70, 66 drew $20,000.	No. 41 Nassau street, 2 doors west of Pearl street, New York.	May 13, 1871, Class 324, Nos. 21, 25, 63, drew $20,000.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 251—MAY 13, 1871.
44, 52, 32, 5, 61, 48, 33, 72, 58, 23, 36.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 223—MAY 13, 1871.
40, 71, 32, 22, 5, 64, 51, 69, 17, 7, 78, 12.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 327—MAY 13, 1871.
44, 15, 60, 10, 4, 28, 51, 31, 26, 52, 27, 9, 59, 1.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 328—MAY 13, 1871.
50, 21, 66, 65, 28, 21, 24, 37, 39, 2, 64, 31.
Post office box 4,162. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
W. H. GERKEN & CO., Managers.
CLASS 481—DRAWN AT 12 M., MAY 13, 1871.
29, 70, 17, 27, 12, 37, 43, 63, 58, 23, 4.
CLASS 481—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., MAY 13, 1871.
17, 63, 6, 53, 32, 55, 15, 27, 41, 61, 44, 54.
LUTH & CO., Brokers, 240 Greenwich street.

INVENTORS' PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION—INcorporated Stock Company, No. 12 Warren street, New York. Post office box 4,544, obtain and dispose of patents, advise on and develop inventions, and offer peculiar advantages to inventors, patentees and manufacturers. Members admitted. The inventors and manufacturers' permanent exhibition now open to receive goods. For particulars see the "Patent Right Gazette," mailed on receipt of 6 cents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION will be held at the office of the New York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton street, in the city of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen directors of said company for the then ensuing year. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.
MAY 1, 1871.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL Goods, Furniture, &c., on storage at 287 (old No. 227 new No.) Seventh avenue, will be sold to pay charges, on 15th of June next. For sale, a fast Hambletonian Horse, half brother to Dexter; has a record '40 and '42 to the pole.
MAY 13, 1871. J. H. MENEMY, No. 140 Varick street.

NEW YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY AND BATHING Establishment, Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street.—Warm Swimming Baths now open; superior Russian, Turkish or sulphur Baths. $1; six tickets, $5; fifteen, $10; private Warm Baths, 50c. Call and inspect the Academy and obtain circular.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—NOS. 20,052, 9,914, 2,822, 7,977, 14,544, 7,321, drew the six Capital Prizes in the drawing of May 12. A fresh supply of goods received.
S. B. BANKS, 16 Wall street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE FIRST SIX LARGE prizes in the drawing of May 12, 1871:—No. 20,052, $100,000; No. 9,914, $50,000; No. 2,822, $25,000; No. 7,977, $10,000; No. 14,544, $5,000; No. 7,321, $5,000 gold.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street.
Box 4,685 Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
No. 20,052 drew .... $100,000, gold.
No. 9,914 drew .... 50,000, gold.
No. 2,822 drew .... 25,000, gold.
A fresh lot of Havana Cigars received and for sale by
JOSEPH BATES, 191 Broadway, room No. 4.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—MAY 12, NO. 20,052 drew $100,000 gold; May 13, Kentucky, class No. 328, Nos 24, 50, 66 drew $20,000. BALEY & CO. old established office, 171 Broadway.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED—BY DRS. MANN & COLVIN, rooms 107 and 108 Astor House; no money until cure effected. References—John Keyser, No. 5 Maiden lane; J. T. Hunt, 69 Barclay; Anson Manderville, 155 Summit street, Newark, N. J., and many others, on application at our office. City, county and State rights for cure of stammering for sale.

TO THE CLOTHING CUTTERS.—YOU ARE ALL INvited to an open mass meeting, at No. 10 Stanton street, Coburger Halle, on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, for important business, and every cutter in New York and vicinity is expected to be there; therefore don't fail. By order of the Executive Board.

SPORTING DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs.—Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, Fc. Butler's new work, $2. Dogs Boarded, Trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases. Butler's infallible External Remedy insures undisturbed sleep against all attacks of mosquitos. Travellers, take notice!

SOLD AT AUCTION—AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, six first class Setter Dogs, thoroughly broke. Sold Tuesday, 16th, at 1 o'clock.

WANTED—ANY PART OF 1,000 GOOD LIVE PIGEONS, delivered soon as possible. Apply to J. A. PAINE, 12 Marion street, or at Jerome Park.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION.
Premiums $13,000.
AT FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, N. Y.
MAY MEETING.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.
No. 1.—Purse $700, for horses that never trotted better than three minutes; $400 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.
1. Slater & Seamans entered s. g. Fleetwood.
2. George F. Carpenter entered s. m. Heather Bloom.
3. M. Rodin entered s. g. Fleetwood.
4. H. Howe entered b. m. Sarah Jane.
5. Thomas Higgin entered ch. g. General Tweed.
6. Benjamin Mace entered br. g. Dank.
7. G. A. Furgeson entered b. m. Bright Eyes.
8. J. Wilis & Co. entered b. s. Edwin Booth.
9. D. Pfifer entered g. g. Lottery.
10. A. Patterson entered b. g. New Hampshire Boy.
11. G. A. Hickox entered b. g. Thunderbolt.
12. H. Snyder entered b. m. Canada Maid.
13. Budd Doble entered b. g. George W. Jarvis.
14. P. Mace entered s. g. Trotter.
15. A. Patterson entered g. g. Charley Daniels.
SAME DAY—Purse No. 2—$1,500 for horses that have never trotted better than 2:29; $1,000 to the first, $300 to the second and $200 to the third horse.
1. M. Rodin entered s. g. Prince.
2. A. Patterson entered ch. g. Dreadnaught.
3. J. J. Bowen entered b. g. Sheppard Knapp.
4. T. Carpenter entered blk. h. Thomas Jefferson.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.
No. 3.—Purse $2,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:25; $1,200 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third.
1. M. Rodin entered b. g. Henry.
2. Budd Doble entered b. g. Hotspur.
3. W. J. Hors entered b. g. Myron Perry.
SAME DAY—Purse No. 4—$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:30; $600 to the first, $250 to the second and $150 to the third horse.
1. John Lovett entered b. g. Young Bruno.
2. G. F. Carpenter entered b. g. Marshall.
3. E. C. White entered g. g. Alex Draper.
4. T. Tooey entered s. m. Susey.
5. John Rogers entered b. m. Belle Collins.
6. A. Warren entered blk. m. Belle of Watertown.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 18.
No. 5.—Purse $1,600, for horses that never trotted better than 2:20; $1,000 to first, $350 to second, $250 to third.
1. B. Mace entered b. g. Confidence.
2. F. J. Nodine entered ch. m. Belle Strickland.
3. Budd Doble entered b. m. Lol.
4. T. Carpenter entered s. m. Nonesuch.
SAME DAY—Purse No. 6—$700, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $400 to the first, $200 to the second and $100 to the third.
1. H. Howe entered b. m. Sarah Jane.
2. P. Golden entered s. m. Lady Golden.
3. G. E. Farr entered b. g. Heathen Chinee.
4. B. Mace entered br. g. Dank.
5. G. Ferguson entered b. m. Bright Eyes.
6. D. Peter entered g. g. Lottery.
7. A. Patterson entered br. g. New Hampshire Boy.
8. H. Snyder entered b. m. Canada Maid.
9. E. Tooey entered s. m. Susey.
10. J. J. Bowen entered g. m. Sea Foam.
11. P. Maher entered b. g. Newton.
SAME DAY—Purse No. 7—$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $650 to the first, $250 to the second and $100 to the third horse.
1. John Lovett entered b. m. Lady Ross.
2. C. Champlin entered b. g. Lewis Baker (formerly Billy Burns).
3. H. Howe entered blk. m. Belle Morrill.
4. J. H. Wilson entered s. g. Clarence.
5. T. C. Barden entered b. g. Cornet.
6. L. C. White entered ch. m. Fanny Fern.
7. Budd Doble entered b. m. La Blonde.
8. John Murphy entered br. m. Lady Sayres.
9. J. J. Bowen entered b. m. Jenny.
10. J. Dugrey, Jr., entered br. m. Fanny Lambert.
FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, MAY 20.
No. 8.—Purse $4,000, free for all horses; $2,000 to first, $900 to second, $700 to third, $400 to fourth.
1. B. Pamela entered b. m. American Girl.
2. C. Champlin entered br. g. George Palmer.
3. W. H. Doble entered b. m. Lucy.
4. Budd Doble entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
SAME DAY—Purse No. 9—$1,500 for horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; $1,000 to the first, $300 to the second and $200 to the third horse.
1. M. Rodin entered br. g. James H. Coleman.
2. John Lovett entered br. g. Young Bruno.
3. J. N. Ferguson entered b. g. Kansas Chief.
4. H. Howe entered blk. m. Lady Wells.
5. E. Loomis entered ch. g. Climax.
6. B. Mace entered b. m. Lydia Thompson.
7. M. Goodin entered s. g. Harry D.
8. W. H. Woodruff entered b. h. Dewdrop.
9. John Murphy entered br. m. Lady Sayres.
10. J. J. Bowen entered g. g. Royal John.
11. George H. Carpenter entered g. m. Belle of Toronto.
12. Charles S. Green entered s. m. Rosa Goddard.
13. J. Freeman entered blk. m. Lady Weber (formerly Lady Wheeler).
Races to commence at 3 o'clock each day. To be governed by the rules of the National Association.
Trains leave by the Harlem Railroad, at Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, at 10:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Horse cars leave Third avenue bridge every 5 minutes for the Park. By order,
F. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
DARIUS TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK, FLEETWOOD PARK.
The Pigeon Shooting Match for the championship, badge and $1,000, between J. A. PAINE, of New York, and Captain BOGARDUS, of Illinois, will take place at the above-named place Tuesday, May 23, at 2 P. M. 100 single birds each; badge rules to govern.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BYLAWS AND RULES AND REGULATIONS
to govern
ALL TRIALS OF SPEED
Over the various courses associated under the name of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
For the Promotion of the Interests of the
AMERICAN TROTTING TURF,
As revised at the annual meeting in Buffalo.
Price 25 cents per copy.
Address GEORGE H. SMITH, Secretary, lock box 253 Providence, R. I.

POOLS SOLD ON FLEETWOOD PARK TROTTING AT the American Jockey Club Restaurant, 1,187 Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth street, on Monday evening and every evening during the week. MARSHALL & JOHNSON.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112, AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
ENTRIES FOR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

A PAIR OF DARK BROWN COLTS, SIX YEARS OLD, 16 hands high; good steppers; stylish drivers; tiptop stock; fit for a road or a coach. Apply at ANDERSON'S stables, 112 West Fiftieth street.

A PAIR OF CHESTNUT COLTS, FIVE YEARS OLD, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; can trot in three minutes together; pleasant and stylish drivers; at ANDERSON'S stables, 112 West Fiftieth street.

A.—"THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD." A. A variety of seasonable Carriages in all the newest and most approved styles.
Clarences, Landaus, Coupes, Landaulets, Rockaways and Buggies, Pony Phaetons, in variety, with and without tops. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 111 WEST BROADway.—All desirable styles of Carriages, both new and second hand, always on hand. Leather top Buggies $150. 111 West Broadway.

ASSORTMENT PARK AND PONY PHAETONS, COUPE, four and six seat Rockaways, Buggies, Road and Depot Wagons, &c.; fine Harness a specialty.
HICKS, 600 Broadway.

A COMPLETE OUTFIT.—HANDSOME, SOUND MESsenger 11 res, no fault; Coupe, by Wood; Harness, Blankets, Whips, &c.; has been used by family; will be sent for inspection. Address APARTMENT 50, Hotel Brunswick.

AN ELEGANT SORREL MARE, YOUNG, SOUND AND kind; also top Pony Phaeton and Harness will be sold separate or together, very cheap.
TAYLOR, 53 Cedar street, owner.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, DEPOT Wagons, top and open Wagons, Pony Phaetons, express Wagons, Cabriolet, double and single Harness, suitable for all purposes, from $12 up; Lap Robes, Sheets, Blankets, &c., at the oldest and cheapest stand in New York, 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
first class Carriages and Road Wagons,
Warerooms, 656 Broadway,
Manufactory,
115, 117, 119, 121 East Thirteenth street,
offer at their warerooms
a fine assortment
of
Seasonable Carriages and Light Wagons
of their own make,
to which they
invite the inspection of purchasers.

A WORD TO THE WISE, &C.
If you want a good, reliable, Top or no-top Wagon,
If you want a nobby, natty, pretty Pony Phaeton,
If you want the handsomest, lightest and best cut-under Rockaway in the city,
If you want a first class depot, road or Jagger Wagon,
If you want gents', ladies' or boys' Saddles and Bridles,
If you want a good child's Carriage,
If you want light Harness, (best make) or Sheets, Robes, Whips, Halters or anything in that line, and
If you don't want to pay the fancy prices asked, but wish to save your stamps, go to the cheapest house in the country, 58 Liberty street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

AN ELEGANT STRAIGHT FRONT CLARENCE OR Chariot, hung on elliptical and C springs combined; elegantly trimmed; made by WOOD BROS.; in perfect order; used but a few times; also FINE SET SILVER MOUNTED COACH HARNESS, made by Lines; used once. For sale by
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
Now on exhibition. If not sold previously at private sale will be sold at auction Tuesday, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at above mart.

A SECOND HAND VICTORIA—COST $900, USED three months, price $500; several Pony Phaetons, six seat Germantowns, close and open Coaches, little used.
H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

A.—PURCHASERS OF FINE CARRIAGES ARE INvited to examine our Patent Landaulets, so constructed that the glass front is always carried with the carriage.
HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at the corner of Sixty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, will be sold to highest bidder nine heavy Draught Horses, in fine condition; Wagons, Carts, Trucks, Harness, &c.
TO CONTRACTORS.
Also at the same time and place the following described articles:—
A large lot of Steel Drills, Striking Hammers, Sledges, Crowbars, Picks, Shovels, Chains, Tool Boxes, a large lot of loco Plank Rangers, &c.
Blacksmiths' Tools.
Comprising Bellows, Anvil, Vices, Tongs and many other articles suitable for contractors and blacksmiths.
Also the Buildings on lot and Lease of Lot if required.
A so one Platform Spring Truck, one Concord Business Wagon.
No postponement on account of weather.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND CLARENCES; Coaches, from $35 up; Landaus, four and six seat Pine ones, Cabriolets, extension tops; Coupes and light Rockaways, from $100 up; Dog Carts, Silvers' make; Top, Road, Jagger, two seat and Express Wagons; Park, Pony, Rumble, Basket and Doctors' Phaetons, 40 different styles, from $125 up; Harness, double and single, from $30 up; Blankets, Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, Whips. Larger variety and lower price than any house in the country for same quality. All goods as represented.
EMPIRE CITY REPOSITORY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

A LADY'S PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE—OWING TO owner leaving the country; this beautiful and fast pony will be sold, together with Phaeton, Harness and Robes; he is a bright bay, scant 15 hands, long mane and tail, superb style, and can show 2:45 to the pole or single; very spirited, but endowed with good horse sense; any gentleman or lady wishing as fine a pony as this country can produce will please address for particulars E., box 2,522 Post office.

A PLATFORM SPRING DOG CART, LIGHT SUNdown, six seat extension top Phaeton and full assortment seasonable Carriages, new and second hand, at lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL LADY'S TURNOUT—CONSISTING OF black Pony, very handsome, sound and gentle; Top Pony Phaeton, Harness, &c.; also one Park Phaeton, shifting top; one Express Wagon; all in good order and must be sold. Apply quick and at 124 West Nineteenth street.

A STRONG, CITY MADE, SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, pole and shafts—in extra fine order; $140; a bargain. Apply at 132 West Twenty-fifth street, in MASON'S office.

ANY ONE HAVING A BUSINESS WAGON FOR SALE, in good order, address E. ROCKEFELLER & SON, 104 Hudson street.

A LOT OF HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY, and cheap or exchanged for horses of less value; fit for trucks or express or any business; warranted sound and kind. Inquire at 531 Canal street, corner of Washington.

A LOT TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, EXPRESS, Grocery and light Business Wagons, and a second hand Coupe for sale cheap. 345 West Twenty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A.—FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDing horses; stalls all on the ground floor; also some good young horses for sale cheap. 3?9 Fifth street, corner Second avenue.

BREWSTER & CO., 81 FIFTH AVENUE, OFFER THE following second hand Carriages low:—
One C-spring Cabriolet, in excellent condition.
One Coupe Rockaway.
One four-spring Pony Phaeton, with rumble; own make.
One two-wheel Dog Cart, English.
One Mail Phaeton, our own make.
Two Turnout-seat Phaetons.

CARRIAGES—LARGE ASSORTMENT, OFFERED LOWest manufacturers' prices, comprising extension and half top Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, Depots, Buggies, Business Wagons and Pony Phaetons and Harness.
H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

CABRIOLETS, VICTORIAS, PARK PHAETONS, LIGHT Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Road Buggies and every other style summer Carriages, in great variety; low prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASers called to our large assortment; not surpassed in quality, style or price; manufactory established 10 years. 14 Nevins street, corner Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

EVERY STYLE CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, NEW and second hand, at lowest popular prices; several slightly soiled Carriages cheap. Large assortment Harness, at CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE FAMILY HORSE, NOT OUT stayed by any horse in the city. Also a Trotting Horse, with no record, to show 2:35 or better. Both warranted sound and kind. For particulars inquire at 117 Liberty st.

FOR SALE LOW—A PAIR OF BLOODED MARES, well matched, kind and gentle, can be driven by a lady; one a splendid saddle horse; also a Westchester Carriage and Pony Phaeton, Wood's make, and set of Harness; all in excellent order; to a person wanting a very genteel establishment this affords an opportunity rarely met with. Apply at private stable corner Seventy-seventh street and Madison av.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING TOP LIGHT WAGON; ALSO a light Concord Express Wagon, at CLARK SMITH'S stables, 4-9 Madison street.

FOR SALE—TWO BAY HORSES, 7 YEARS, 15½ hands, warranted sound and kind; one a superior saddle horse. At Astor Stables, 23 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH DOG CART, IN PERFECT order, very little used; Brewster & Baldwin make; will be sold cheap, as owner has no further use for it. Apply at Phoenix Stables, 126 East Forty-first street. Can be seen for three or four days.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, 14½ HANDS high, long mane, and tail; good under the saddle or in harness. Apply at No. 19 West Forty-fourth street, between 5 and 7 A. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW SINGLE TRUCK, AT 454 WEST Fourteenth street, near Tenth avenue.

FOR SALE—AN ETHAN ALLEN MARE, 7 YEARS old, sound and kind, of great speed and endurance, and warranted right every way. Apply at SELDEN'S stables, 126 East Twenty third street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SIX YEAR OLD BAY MARE, 15½ hands, long mane and tail; she is without a fault, kind to be sold for want of use; price $225. 25 Broome street. BUTCHER.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF MESSENGER COLTS, FOUR years old, bays; well matched, 14½ hands high, with long switch tails; also a cross-matched pacing Team; can pace inside of three minutes to the pole. Can be seen at ALLEN & STEVENS' lumber yard, 494 Eleventh avenue, corner Thirty-ninth street, for three days.

FOR SALE—A BAY ST. LAWRENCE MARE, 16 HANDS, 8 years old, very fast; is a sound, quiet horse, no tricks; owner parts with her owing to absence this summer and next. Can be seen in the city. Apply to ALFRED BOOTH, 67 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES JUST arrived from the country; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 56 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, 7 and 8 years old; good style; sound and kind in every respect; will be sold reasonable, the owner going abroad. Can be seen at WILSON'S stables, 15 East Tenth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAROUCHE, IN PERFECT order; has been very little used. Can be seen at 15 East Thirteenth street until sold.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME COUPE OR CARRIAGE Horses, black and brown, 7 years old, sound and kind; both excellent coupe horses; will be sold for less than their value, as the owner leaves town this week. Apply at the private stable, 17 East Thirty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS, 8 YEARS old; good traveller. Also full seat no top Dusenbury & Vanduzer Buggy, as good as new, and Harness. Apply at 50 West Thirty-first street, in yard.

FOR SALE—A STRONG TEAM OF BLACK HORSES, 8 years old, with a double set of Harness, new. Inquire at No. 7 Albany street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PONY HORSE, WITH BUGGY and Harness; also a Bay Mare, fit for truck or cart; must be sold, as the owner has no use for them. Apply at 259 East Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, BLACK MARE, square box Wagon and Harness, nearly new; price $450. Apply at No. 793 Broadway, near Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY CARriage Horses, 16 hands high; closely matched; 7 and 8 years old; sound and kind in all harness. Inquire of T. A. S., 123 Sixth avenue.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—FOR SALE, A SIX YEAR old Horse, for $40, in consequence of a founder in feet; also a fine pony built Horse, fast traveller, little sore forward, $25. Coal Cart and half spring Cart, with coal box on, for sale. 54 New Chambers street.

POPULAR PONY PHAETONS IN GREAT VARIETY; Park Wagons, all styles; every description seasonable Carriages and Harness, new and second hand, at lowest popular market prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SECOND HAND COACHES, BRETTS, &C., &C.—THE largest assortment in the city, at very reasonable prices.
B. C. MARCUS, 52 Marion street,
between Spring and Prince.

STYLISH BAY CANADIAN PONY, 15 HANDS; LONG, flowing mane and tail; Road Wagon and Harness; a fine bay Horse, 16 hands, little sore forward; must sell. 313 West Fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

TO BE SOLD—A VERY HANDSOME GRAY MARE, 15½ hands high; also a brown Horse, same height, warranted sound and good in all kinds of harness; fit for any purpose; must be sold. Inquire 132 Thompson street, near Bleecker.

TWO NEW EXPRESS WAGONS—$150 EACH, COST $260 to make them, but must be sold. Also a handsome shifting top Buggy and five sets of single Harness, at a bargain. Stable 141 East Sixteenth street.

WANTED—A SHETLAND PONY THAT HAS BEEN broken to saddle. Address H. D. M., 60 Carmine street, stating price, when and where can be seen.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—NEW ELIAS HOWE IMproved Sewing Machines for a light shifting top Road Wagon; must be in perfect order. Address, or call on Union Lightning Rod Company, 605 Broadway.

$125 WILL BUY A FINE SORREL MARE, 15 hands, 7 years old; also $175 for a beautiful Canadian Mare, 14½ hands, 5 years old, long mane and tail; the above are warranted sound and kind. Also two sets of double road Harness, cheap. 162 Washington street.

$1,000.—FOR SALE, A VERY BEAUTIFUL, FULL blooded, high-spirited sorrel Mare; exceedingly stylish under saddle; perfectly sound, and can trot in 2:35. Apply at 106 Broadway, room 14.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

A BARGAIN.—SLOOP YACHT MARY, 28 FEET LONG, 11 feet beam; newly painted; in good order. Price $450. Apply to JAMES SMITH, foot of Court street, Brooklyn.

COPPER FASTENED ROW BOATS FOR SALE—NEW and handsomely finished; a 14 and 15 foot; also a 12 suitable for a yacht tender. Apply to R. WYCKOFF, 151 West Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, AT 2 P. M., the Freight Propeller Eclipse, 154 tons; suitable for carrying brick, coal, &c. A. J. DEAN,
Pavonia Basin, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Mainstaysail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner Smith and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—YACHT CARLTON, 24 FEET LONG; furnished complete. Apply to JAMES LENNOX, foot of Thirty-fourth street, South Brooklyn, or J. M. SAWYER, 114 Wall street, New York.

FREIGHT PROPELLER FOR SALE—ALL IN RUNning order; will take part Real Estate; only principals need apply. All particulars at E. M. MASON'S, No. 1 Chambers street.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer and Broker

in

Stocks and Bonds of every description,
No. 43 Pine street, New York.
Securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty for many years.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON real estate, for five or ten years; will loan on vacant lots and also purchase Mortgages. Address ATTORNEY, box 212 Post office.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately on New York, &c., Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Merchandise and Collaterals. Bonds, Stocks, Marketable Securities negotiated. First, Second, &c., Mortgages wanted.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
American Bankers and Forwarding Merchants,
53 rue du 4 Septembre,
Paris,
issue letters of credit and receive deposits. Letters for travellers received and forwarded.
Correspondents in New York,
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
70 and 72 Broadway.

MONEY.—SEVERAL SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON DEposit of good security. Apply at 73 Nassau street, room 15.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. First and Second Mortgages bought and sold.
HOWE & CO., 16 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—FIRST AND SECond Mortgages purchased, city and country Real Estate exchanged. RUFUS K. McHARG, 81 Cedar street.
Notary and Commissioner for every State.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, 343 BROADWAY, CORNER Leonard street.
NEW YORK, May 10, 1871.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, was unanimously elected a director of this bank.
W. D. PALMER, Cashier.

VERY SAFE AND DESIRABLE.—8 AND 10 PER CENT Bonds, payable in the city, for sale, below par, by FITCH & ELLIS, 11 Pine street.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

have removed to

16 Wall street.

We buy and sell gold over our counter at Gold Room quotations, free of commission.

$14,500.—FIRST MORTGAGE FOR SALE ON docks and wharves in Newark, N. J. Inquire at paint store, 301 Third avenue. Also several corner and adjoining Lots on Fifty-ninth street, Central Park.

$25,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST RATE MORTgage on country Property, worth five times the amount; a splendid chance. Address JOHNSON, box 2,678 Post office, New York.

$75,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN ON WESTchester county or City Property. First and Second Mortgages bought.
L. M. DAVENPORT, 58 Pine street.

$125,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on City Real Estate, in various sums. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$300,000 TO LOAN—ON WESTCHESTER county, New York or Brooklyn Real Estate, in sums to suit. No bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 168 Broadway.

$350,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on real estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 163 Broadway, room No. 8.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST BOND AND Mortgage on improved property in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

$999,999 TO LOAN—ON CITY, BROOKLYN OR Westchester Property on First or Second Mortgages; mortgages cashed. Apply to M. EINSTEIN, Real Estate and Loan Broker, No. 6 Pine street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AMERICAN OFFICE, 785.—$75,000.—HIGHEST PRICE paid for Diamonds, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c. Also any amount loaned.
J. H. BARRINGER, 785 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT 67 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
ISAACS, 67 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

AT NO. 25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR from Broadway, opposite Tiffany's—Any amount of money will be loaned by S. MILLER, 25 East Fifteenth street, on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all valuables at very low interest.

ABRAHAM J. JACKSON, NO. 90 PRINCE STREET, near Broadway, loans money on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and Personal Property of every description. Private entrance, hall door.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. The same bought at their full value.

AT HYMAN'S, 655 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

80 NASSAU STREET (FORMERLY CORNER BROADway and Fulton street).—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c.; same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S Jewelry and Coral Store, Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer. Cash advances on same if required to any amount. 1,191 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ADVANTAGES.—THE TOWNSEND COLLEGE, 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening; superior methods; Business affairs, English branches, Classics, Elocution, &c.; German, French, Spanish, Shorthand, practical Telegraphy; ladies' department.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, English, German, French, Spanish, Private lessons day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for gentlemen, ladies and boys.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner of Eighteenth street, will remain open day and evening all summer. Ladies receive special attention in stylish writing. Stiffness, cramping or trembling entirely removed. Private rooms can be secured.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO BOYS, NOT UNDER TEN YEARS of age, will be received into a gentleman's family, who has a resident tutor, to form, with his own sons, a small class of school and playmates; location near the city. Address INSTRUCTION, box 2,223 New York Post office.

$1 50 WEEKLY.—GENTS WISHING TO CONverse in German, in an easy and pleasant manner, in two months, will do well to call on COSTAR, 85 Bowery.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Williams .... May 17, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Green .... May 24, at 9 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain H. Trautman, will sail on Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Hamburg, Plymouth and London.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold, payable in United States gold.
The GERMANIA (new) will sail May 25, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered Steamships, the six largest in the world,
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, on June 3, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, on June 24, at 9 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

RUSSIA..Wednesday, May 17	CALABRIA..Satur'y, May 20
CUBA...Wednesday, May 24	ALEPPO...Thursday, May 25
CHINA..Wednesday, May 31	PARTHIA..Saturday, May 27
SCOTIA..Wednesday, June 7	BATAVIA..Saturday, June 3
JAVA....Wednesday, June 14	ALGERIA...Saturday, June 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—
First Cabin .... $130, gold. Second Cabin .... $80, gold
First Cabin to Paris .... 145, gold
Return Tickets .... 250, gold
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:—
First Cabin .... $80, gold. Steerage .... $30, currency
Return Tickets .... 150, gold.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
From Boston for Liverpool direct.
TARIFA, Thursday, April 27. SAMARIA, Thursday, May 4.
SIBERIA, Thursday, May 11. TRIPOLI, Thursday, May 18.
Cabin passage, $80 in gold. Return tickets $150 in gold.
Steerage $30 in currency.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, State street, Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50, North river, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau .... Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie .... Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE, Danre .... Saturday, July 1
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre.
First Cabin .... $140 Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
American travellers going to and returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
58 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA........Sat., May 20	SIDONIAN........Wed., May 17
AUSTRALIA......Sat., May 27	ASSYRIA........Wed., May 24
IOWA..........Sat., June 3	DACIAN.........Wed., May 31
EUROPA........Sat., June 10	BRITANNIA......Wed., June 7
INDIA.........Sat., June 17	ALEXANDRIA.....Wed., June 14
COLUMBIA......Sat., June 24	CALEDONIA......Wed., June 21

and an extra steamer every other Wednesday,
from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, DERRY and Glasgow.—The WISCONSIN sails Wednesday, May 17; QUEEN, 18th. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LIMERICK, via Halifax..Tuesday, May 16, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........Thursday, May 18, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, May 27, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF DURHAM, via Halifax..Tuesday, May 30, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
THE QUEEN, Thomas .... Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, Lawson .... Tuesday, May 23, at 8:30 A. M.
DENMARK, Andrews .... Saturday, May 27, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
CALABRIA .... Saturday, May 20
ALEPPO .... Thursday, May 25
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage passage to New York, $ 1.
For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship MAIN, Captain K. von Oterendorp, will sail on Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by the steamship NEW YORK, Captain K. von Ernster, on Thursday, May 25.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—
First Cabin $120
Second Cabin 72
Steerage 35
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

AMERICAN CITIZENS TRAVELLING ABROAD MAY procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court buildings, 41 Chambers street.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S,
86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain H. P. Conner, will leave pier 42 North river, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Ja., and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain Lapidge, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 13.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAMER HENRY CHAUNCEY, FOR ASpinwall via Kingston, Jamaica, will leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 2 P. M. of 15th inst.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards (via Nassau)......May 18
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams......................May 25
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice........................June 1
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday, May 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)....Wednesday, May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....................Saturday, May 27
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)........Tuesday, June 6
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman................Saturday, June 17
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerta Plata, Samana and St. Domingo City.
The United States Mail steamship
PETIT, Captain W. H. Gardiner,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Wednesday, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
29 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 29 North river at 3 P. M. every Wednesday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
CHARLESTON, Captain James Berry,
will sail on Wednesday, May 17.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO.,
177 West street, corner Warren street.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship JAMES ADGER will follow and sail on Saturday, May 20.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river on Saturday, May 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & Co., 86 West street.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A 1 steamship WILMINGTON, Captain Cole, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, May 20.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 8 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CRESCENT CITY,
on Saturday, May 20.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 80 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, May 16, at 3 P. M., steamship ISAAC BELL, connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY AND TROY Steamers—Pier 39 North river, one block below Desbrosses street, Jersey Ferry. Passage only 50 cents, connecting with railroads for the West and North, every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; returning, leave Albany on arrival of the evening trains.
"The old popular long established evening line."

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, NEWBURG, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., pier 34 North river, foot of Harrison street.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE STEAMERS JOSEPHINE and MIDDLETOWN. Apply at the Ferry office, foot of Whitehall street.

NEW YORK TO SCOTLAND, SWEDEN, NORWAY and Denmark, June 10.—Round trip, $170, currency. For particulars and passage apply before May 25 to AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 2 Bowling Green.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

25,000 Pieces

Dress Trimmings

To be sold next

Week at less than gold cost.
Silk and Satin Gimps, 25c. piece.
Fancy Silk Gimps, 25c., 40c., 50c. piece.
Fancy and Plain Silk Trimmings, 25c. piece.
Silk Trimmings, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
Narrow Trimmings for Headings, 25c. piece.
Black Silk Trimmings, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. piece.
Rich Paris Trimmings, 50c., 60c., 75c. piece.
Wide Satin Gimps, 75c., 80c., $1, $1 25 piece.
Chenille and Satin Gimps, 60c., 75c. and $1 dozen.
Moss Trimmings, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 dozen.
Fancy Dress Trimmings, 5c., 6c., 75c. piece.
Wide Rich Black Gimps, $1 50 piece up.
Silk Fringes, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 dozen up.
Silk Fringes, 5c., 6c., 10c., 12½c. yard up.
White Cotton Fringes, 25c., 31c., 40c. piece.
White Pique Trimmings, 15c., 18c., 20c. piece.
Fancy Pique Trimmings, 15c., 20c., 25c. piece.
Silk Velvets, 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c. piece up.

Ribbons.

Cord Edge Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c., 10c. yard.
Fancy Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c., 10c. yard.
Wide Ribbons, 15c., 20c., 25c. yard.
Rich Roman Ribbons, 25c. yard.
Sash Ribbons, 25c., 35c., 44c., 55c. yard.
Roman Sashes, 2½ yards long, $1 64.
Roman Ties, 25c., 25c., 35c., 45c. up.

French Flowers.

Straw Goods.

Closing lot of Hats, 15c., 25c. piece.
Black Neapolitan Hats, 25c. each.
English Milan Hats, 25c. each.
Misses' School Hats, 25c. each.
Sun and Shade Hats, 35c. each.

All the new shapes

in Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Hats,
in Leghorn, Milan, Neapolitans,
Coburg Pearls and Fancy Braids.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Laces and Embroideries.

Hamburg Work, 2c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. yard.
Lot soiled Hand Work closing cheap.
French Laces, 2c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
Black Laces, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard up.
Black Guipure Lace, 10c. yard up.
Lace Collars, 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 up.
Linen and Lace Sets, 50c. set up.

Opening 5,600 dozen
Handkerchiefs from 4c. up.

Llama Lace Shawls,
Gloves and Hosiery.

New Spring Gloves, 10c., 15c., 25c. pair up.
Kid Gloves, 47c., 53c., 72c., 6 c. pair.
Ladies' Hosiery, 12½c. pair up.
Gentlemen's Half Hose, 10c. pair up.
Misses' Hosiery, 12½c. pair up.

Ladies' Underwear.
We have about 5,600 pieces of these Goods, which we are selling at about the cost of making, commencing at low priced goods up to the finest made.
Chemises, from 45c. to $4 95 each.
Drawers, from 49c. to $1 64 pair.
Night Gowns, 90c. to $9 85 each.
Skirts, from 55c. to $3 13 each.
Corsets and Bustles, from 49c. up.
Auction lots of Dress Goods, from 12½c. yard up.
Auction lots of Lace Curtains and fancy White Muslins.

Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Fans, Pomades, Perfumery, Buttons, Braids, Brushes, Combs,
All under price.
Opening new Goods daily from auction.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
691 Broadway,
between Amity and Fourth streets.

AT M. T. HIGGINS'

Mammoth Millinery Establishment,

will open to-morrow (Monday),

Imported

Spring Bonnets and Round Hats,

The largest stock in the city,

and the only place

to get first class Millinery

at reasonable prices.

Over 2,000 Hats to select from.

All the new shades in

Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers,

White and Colored Chip Hats.

125 Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW'S Patent Hair Chelan Switches, $1 each; equal to human hair; can be combed and brushed; Human Hair, cheapest in the country; Switches 30 inches long, from $4 50 each; real hair Chettens, $6 per set; ladies' own Chignons dressed over for 25 cents. Only depot 352 Bowery, near Great Jones street.

INDIA SHAWLS.—PREPARATORY TO GOING TO Europe for my fall stock I will sell those on hand at low prices. J. RUSSELL, 53 East Twentieth street.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

No. 637 Broadway,

will open on Monday

an immense variety of

Underwear,

including their celebrated

trocsar fitting Drawers,

suitable for the present season,

unrivalled for quality, style and price.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, MME. HENRIETTE BUHL MEYER, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones street, will have on exhibition at her Salons de Modes, No. 15 East Ninth street, a most elegant and recherche assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats and Chapeaux de Courses, of which the styles à la Charlotte Corday, Bolero and Emigre are as distingue as they are becoming.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 25 Bleecker street. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER.
Late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
THURSDAY, MAY 18,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
Bankrupt Stock of first class Wines, Liquors, consisting of Bristol, full ..... cases Leonardo and Vinta Sherries, Rare Old ..... Ports, Madeiras, Hocks, Clarets, Champagne, old Hennessey, Otard, Pinet, ... Brandies, Scotch, Irish and ..... Whiskies, Holland Gin, Jamaica, Grenada and Antigua Rum. All goods fully guaranteed and no other goods admitted.

THURSDAY, MAY 18,
at 10½ o'clock, at private residence,
32 PARK AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH STREET,
genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. &c. Particulars in time.

FRIDAY, MAY 19,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS.
Important sale of Original Modern European Oil Paintings, by artists of acknowledged reputation, ... and in this country, many of which have been recently received and particularly worthy of attention of collectors and others. Will be on exhibition and ..... Tuesday. Particulars in time.

SATURDAY, MAY 20,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STREETS.
A large and general assortment of Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. Removed for convenience of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. AUCTIONEERS,
TUESDAY, May 16,
at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Executor's sale at auction.
Ninth avenue, House and Lot No. ..4 east side, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, occupied as store and dwelling, ... excellent sale absolute terms cash. Maps ..... street.

ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite Post office.
ART NOTICE.
Our last and most important sale of the season will take place on the ..... day, when the favorite artists ... distinguished and favorite American artists will be represented by some of their best productions, viz:—
Eastman Johnson, J. F. Kensett, S. R. Gifford,
A. B. Durand, W. T. Richards, J. W. Casilear,
Whittredge, W. L. Sontag, C. ..... ,
J. G. Brown, ... , Bradford,
H. Martin, J. ..... , ...
The above ..... Mr. George Harbor ..... artists ..... to elect on Friday and ..... May 19, 1871.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
FINE OLD PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, &c.,
ON THURSDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
AT THEIR SALESROOM, 37 NASSAU STREET.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell as above a fine line of Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, &c.

ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FURNITURE, DESKS, SAFES,
MIRRORS, PIANOS, CARPETS, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
AT THEIR SALESROOM, 37 NASSAU STREET.
CHOICE PLANTS, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell as above, on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture of every description ..... baskets of Choice Flowering Plants, also 75 Sewing Machines.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, MAY 16 AND 17,
at ..... 28 Cliff street,
Messrs. ..... entire stock of
..... CUTLERS
..... their premises ..... embracing ..... of their recent importation ..... the celebrated brands of
"MONUMENTAL" AND "BILTRAM" KNIVES
..... $4 50
..... Lindes
Catalogues now ready.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
118 Chambers street.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (MONDAY)
650 CASES STRAW AND PALM LEAF HATS
for men's, women's and children's wear.
FRESH AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Attention of out of town and city buyers is invited.
Catalogues now ready and goods on exhibition.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 1.. Church street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 10 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 35 Church street.
Genteel Household Furniture,
at private residence,
250 West Forty-..... street, near Eighth avenue
THIS DAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above all the Furniture contained in said residence on ..... in part of superb Parlor Suit, in gold brocade, rosewood Bedsteads and Bureaus, two French plate Mirrors, oak Chairs, Bedding, Crockery, Glass, marble and china Vases, &c. Sale at 10½ o'clock.

On WEDNESDAY,
at salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street,
Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, &c.
On THURSDAY,
at Horse Mart 108 and 110 Cedar street,
Horses, Wagons and Harness, &c.

AUCTION AUCTION AUCTION
Housekeepers, Hotel keepers and the trade.
The largest opportunity at this season.
Over $..,000 worth and over 800 lots
elegant and genteel Household Furniture
at public auction. L. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
This (Monday) morning, May 15 at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the large five story residence 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue. Velvet, Brussels Medallion Carpets, magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, 8 beautiful Parlor Suits, latest style, covered with satin brocatel, reps and velvet, pier and oval Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Etageres, Bookcases, Turkish Lounges, Chairs, 12 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Blankets, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, 2 walnut Extension Tables, Sideboards, Dining Chairs, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE AT 120 WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST THIS (MONDAY) MORNING,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.
$..,000 worth. Sold by catalogue.
Elegant ..... Household Furniture, Chickering & Sons Pianoforte, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Bronzes and Bisque Figures, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Lace and Brocatel Curtains, Etageres, Centre Tables, Parlor Suits, Bookcase, Desks, rosewood and black walnut Bedroom Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Bedding, &c., Easy Chairs, Lounges, Dining Room Basement and Kitchen Furniture, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Silver and Plated Ware, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive rain or shine. Take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars or Broadway and Twenty-third street stages.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER.
A. Auction sale of Dry Goods.—The balance Stock of a retail dry goods store, consisting of ..... Delaines, Alpacas, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., will be sold without reserve this day (15th inst.), at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 598 Broadway, near Houston street. Dealers and public invited.
A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, 598 Broadway.

AUCTION—AUCTION—AUCTION.—ALL THE ELEGANT, costly Household Furniture contained in the private residence 55 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, for sale, magnificent Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, cost $850, for $200; one do. $69; Pianoforte, cost $700, for $..75; Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Etageres, Silverware, Mirrors, Curtains, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, sacrifice, property family leaving city. Buyers will find this a much better opportunity than attending bogus auction sales.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 10 A. M., at No. 192 Prince street, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of pier and mantel Mirrors, rosewood Parlor Suits, Oil Paintings, Engravings, black walnut Dining room Furniture, Extension Tables, Dining room Chairs, black walnut and enamelled Bedroom Suites, hair and straw Mattresses, feather Beds, Pillows, Bedding, Crockery, Glass Ware, Plated Ware, muslin and lace Curtains, Bureaus, Washstands, Velvet, Brussels Carpets, Stair Carpet, Oil Cloths, &c. &c. By order of
MARCELLA C. JOURDAN, administratrix.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FANCY GOODS, CHINA, GLASS, Crockery, Plated Table Cutlery, &c. FARRINGTON & SLIXAS, Auctioneers, will sell Tuesday, May 16, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 30 Barclay street, a general assortment of the above goods, to be sold ..... the season in lots to suit city and country retail trade; also a large stock of Lamp Fa..... to be sold without any reserve, goods packed free of charge.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUITS, all styles and all colors, French satin brocatel, reps and haircloth, at less than auction prices and 100 per cent less than Broadway prices, at ERNEST ROTH'S furniture and household goods warerooms, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street. All goods warranted, delivered and packed free.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.—SUPREME Court.—Very valuable Property in the Ninth Ward of the city of New York.—On Wednesday, May 17, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway, the premises known as No. 168 West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Lot 22 feet 6 inches by 93 feet 6 inches. House built by the late Charles Crane for his own occupation; contains all the modern improvements, butler's pantry, three water closets, furnace, range, with hot and cold water in the main bedrooms. Possession immediately.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell this day (MONDAY) commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant four story brown stone mansion 121 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.
The largest and richest sale of Household Furniture offered this season, viz:—Brilliant and powerful toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits, style Marie Antoinette, Louis XIV. and Pompadour, also silk reps Suits, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, inlaid Cabinets, Jardinieres, Reception Chairs, Tables, Ornaments, Clocks, &c., also Dining Room and Library Furniture, Bookcase, Secretaries, Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Plate Cellerets, rus Castors, Ice Pitchers, Dinner and Tea Sets, Dishes, Salvers, Glassware, China, &c. &c., also Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, inlaid sets, made at an immense cost, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring Hair and Feather Beds, Pillows, Bedding, &c., Lounges, &c., also Kitchen and Basement Furniture in all 500 lots of useful Household Furniture. MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO., Auctioneers, office 364 Bowery.

BY EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
This (MONDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely,
Handsome Household Furniture, at public auction, at the four story residence 80 Brevoort place, West Tenth street, between University place and Sixth avenue, velvet Brussels Carpets, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, elegant Parlor Suits, fine Etageres, Bookcases, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Buffet, Extension Table, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell on Tuesday, at 530 West street, barrels assorted Liquors—Bourbons, Gins, Brandies, Wines, &c., 24 cane Chairs, Tables, Ale Pumps, assorted Glasses, empty Casks, Platform Scales, Cooking Ranges, Parlor Stoves, first class 25-horse power Horizontal Engine, 15-horse power upright Boiler, in perfect order. Buyers specially suited.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at auction on Monday, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, a large and fine assortment of rich rosewood, walnut, mahogany and chestnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, fine curled hair Mattresses, 3 Pianofortes, 7 octave Parlor Organ, Oil Paintings, Showcases, Desk, Counters, Lace and other Curtains, Gas Fixtures, &c. Full particulars in catalogue at sale.
Also,
On Tuesday, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom as above a large amount of unclaimed Baggage, Trunks, &c., contents unknown, from the Belmont Hotel, Fulton street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOM 53 EAST Thirteenth street, near Broadway.—Elegant Household Furniture, Axminster, Aubusson, Velvet and other Carpets, French Plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Billiard Tables, ... Paintings, Statuary, ... rosewood Armoires, ... elegant Parlor ..... Centre Side ..... &c. F. COLTON will sell on ..... May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence ..... corner of Ninth street, a very large assortment ..... of elegant Household Furniture ..... which has been made to order ..... There is also one or two Billiard Tables, 8 ..... 10 large Mirrors, several rich Axminster, Aubusson and Velvet Carpets, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Statuary, &c. &c. Descriptive catalogues early on Tuesday morning.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, from families giving up housekeeping; also by virtue of a chattel mortgage, elegant Etagere, Extension Tables, Centre Tables, Turkish Easy Lounges and Chairs, Velvet Carpets and Ingrain Carpets, Sideboards, Parlor Suits in brocatel and reps, Tables, Chairs, &c. By order Mathew Nugent, Marshal.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of Theodore Marschall and others, bankrupts. In bankruptcy.
Auction sale.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, auctioneer, at No. 12 East Fourteenth street, corner Fifth avenue, in the city of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., a quantity of unfinished Pianos and Materials for the manufacture of Pianos.
New York, May 9, 1871. WILLIAM WARP, Assignee.

HENRY H. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE, ON TUESDAY, MAY 16, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE SALESROOMS 806 AND 808 BROADWAY,
FORMERLY DODWORTH HALL,
OPPOSITE ELEVENTH STREET, UP STAIRS,
comprising the entire Stock of a Brooklyn cabinet maker, ... and removed for convenience of sale to our new salesrooms. The stock embraces every variety of rosewood and walnut Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture, Office Furniture, &c., which will be sold positively without any reserve to close the business, offering a rare opportunity to purchasers. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON Monday, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 Bowery, ... Furniture ..... Mattresses, three Regulators, &c., for account of whom it may concern.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Thursday, May 18,
at 11 o'clock, at ..... Webster street,
Mortgage sale,
A fine lot of Printing Materials, Black, ... and Hoe's Presses, Stocks, Type, Printing Materials, ... Furniture, &c.
By order of attorney for mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Thursday, May 18,
at 11 ..... stables
..... avenue,
a fine stock of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
the property of
a private gentleman.
One of the best
sales of the season.
JAMES WELLWOOD,
JACOB BOGART.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Wednesday, May 17,
at the auction rooms
No. 1 ..... street,
..... Household Furniture,
Carpets,
Mirrors, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of certain writs of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public vendue on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, 1871, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at No. 1 North William street, a large and general assortment of Hardware, consisting of Screws, Jointings, Hammers, ... Saws, Sharps, Piano Cloth, Steel, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Late Sheriff.
P. J. HANLEY,
Deputy Sheriff.
New York, May 11, 1871.

MORTGAGE SALE.
I will sell on Monday, May 15, at 11 A. M., at the south east corner of ..... and ..... streets, the contents of a first class Liquor Store, together with two years lease of the store. The ..... By ..... Attorney for mortgagee. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, sells on Wednesday, May 17, at No. 15 Bowery, at 10½ o'clock, Wines, Liquors, Vinegars, Cigars, &c. By order W. Schield, City Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER sells on Wednesday, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, in front of store No. 15 Bowery, one black Mare. By order of A. Aarons, City Marshal.

O. H. PILKSON, AUCTIONEER.

ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE OF

200 BUILDING LOTS,

ON THE HEIGHTS AT

RUTHERFORD PARK

TUESDAY, May 16.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

Property now ready for examination and is the most superb and accessible suburban real estate ever offered at public sale. 100 feet above tide water, between and convenient to three stations on two road gauge double track railroads, 40 minutes from Broadway, streets graded, plank walks, abundant trees, splendid mountain and river views and good neighbors.

Special train ..... A. M. day of sale by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers street. Lunch on arrival. Music by Grafulla's full Seventh Regiment Band. Get maps and free passes of the auctioneers ..... street.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.—BY R. FIELD & CO., 121 Bowery, will sell on Tuesday, May 16, at 11 o'clock, 750 Lots of ..... Dresses and suits and other Dresses, Ladies' Underclothes, Bed clothes, Silk and Cloth Sacks, Thread and Llama Lace Shawls and Sacks and other goods too numerous to mention. The greatest inducement ever offered to buyers and dealers. By order of R. Simpson & Co., 1.. Bowery.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) by JOHN VORTH, ... Last ..... of 400 lots of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Plated Jewelry, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Opera Glasses, Pistols, Guns and other valuable goods. Order J. Galley, 77 Division street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, BY JOHN MORTIMER, 4 East Broadway, of 400 lots Men's and Women's Clothing and balance out of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry and other valuable goods worthy the attention of the trade. Order J. Barrett, 304 Canal street.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 Bowery will sell this day at 11 o'clock about 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, Coats, Pants and Vests, &c. By order J. J. Casey, No. 7 Thompson street, and S. Brunner, 4.. Hudson street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MARSHAL'S sale.—Will sell this day (Monday) at 10½ o'clock at 27 East Broadway, a large lot of Wessbier Bottles and Boxes, Copper Pump, &c., also large Showcase, one Cart, one Truck, &c. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale Household Furniture.
Will sell on Tuesday, May 16, at 11 o'clock, at 219 Second avenue, a large and general assortment of Household Furniture.
By order of attorney for mortgagee.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—PIANO.
Marshal's sale.—Will sell on Monday
a 10½ o'clock at ..... East Broadway, one splendid 7 octave Piano forte, in perfect order. ..... McCABE, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—SEWING MAchines.
Sheriff's sale.—Will sell on MONDAY,
at 11 o'clock, at ..... East Broadway,
Iron ..... Cabinet Wheeler & Wilson,
Grover & Baker, Singer, Wagener and other
Sewing Machines, Warranted in perfect order.

S. DINGEE, AUCTIONEER.

Executor's sale

of the Estate of the late Judge A. W.

Bradford,

Thursday, May 18, 1871, on the grounds,

at the Harrison station of the New York and New Haven

Railroad, in

Rye, Westchester county,

one hour from New York, 36 minutes from Harlem Bridge.

All trains are to stop at Harrison after May 17.

Annual commutation $100.

Ninety acres,

in plots of from two to seven acres each,

Also, The Mansion,

of 20 rooms with 8.110 acres of land and the extensive stables, conservatories and outbuildings.

Sale without reserve.

60 per cent may remain.

A village is growing up near the station. The Viaduct Road (the plans of which are in active preparation) secures quick transit, and at once the 40 towns of Southern Westchester will grow together into one great city.

Take Special Excursion Train, 9 A. M. and 11 30 A. M., New York and New Haven Railroad, corner Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue.

Maps and circulars of L. S. JAQUES, 25 Chambers street, or S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
82 Cedar street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE OF Cigars, Tobacco, Showcases, Indian Figure, &c.—On Monday, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at 15 Bowery, boxes Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Showcases, Counters, Fixtures, &c., also one fine Indian Figure, also 3 cases Leaf Tobacco. A. AARON, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—RECEIVER'S SALE OF Brandies, Wine, Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, Cigars, &c., being the balance of stock of a dealer, will be sold on Monday, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at 13 Bowery, 45 barrels Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, casks and cases Gin, Brandies, &c., also 145 casks and cases Port, Sherry and Claret and Rhine Wines, Champagne, &c., also a large lot of Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, &c. By order of DANZIGER & CO.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Monday, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at 15 Bowery, one Platform Scale, one York Scale, one Handcart and five Ice Boxes. A. AARON, City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell on Tuesday, May 16, at 11 o'clock, at 814 Broadway, a large and valuable assortment of Silk Fringes, Gimps, Cords, Tassels, Iron Safe, Store Fixtures, Machinery, &c. By order MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
JAS. J. GUMBLETON, Deputy.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF MANHATTANVILLE AND Fifth avenue Lots.
WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction,
on Thursday, May 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Ninth avenue, 8 Lots, whole front, between 126th and 127th streets, 127th street, 7 Lots adjoining the above avenue lots, Lawrence street, 3 Lots adjoining the above avenue lots, Fifth avenue, 6 Lots northwest corner of 126th street. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day at 11 o'clock at 781 Broadway a quantity of Human Hair, &c. By order
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
MATTHEW PATTEN, Deputy.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.—GIVES NOTICE that he is selling at auction as well as private sale by D. V. H. Bertholf all the stock of Household ..... consisting of a large stock. There will be all kinds of goods in this sale. Also chance for dealers. Also will be ..... this sale 200 sets of Slats and a great quantity of articles useful to second hand furniture dealers in order to close up the business.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE of rare Orchids (selected for the Jardin des Plantes Paris).—On Tuesday, 16th inst., at 11 A. M., at 113 ..... street, up stairs, a large and very rare assortment of new varieties of Orchids, just imported from Columbia, South America, by Mr. Kleinschen, collector for the principal botanic gardens of Europe. Catalogues at No. 9 John street.

FOR SALE.

A LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING AND Fancy Goods Business, 6 Sixth avenue, for sale on account of ill health; a splendid chance; terms favorable. Agents need not apply.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—TO HIGHEST BIDDER. Location principal ferries, great business thoroughfare, splendid cash trade, rare chance. Particulars at 2 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE FOR sale. Seventeen years' established, ample ..... location, good business ..... fortune. Particulars at 2 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

AN OPPORTUNITY IN HOTEL BUSINESS NOT often offered before.—The right party, with some capital to buy one of the best little Hotels in this city ..... in the best part of Broadway, with a significant ..... that ..... all expenses. Full particulars with Mr. CAMPBELL, at John H. E. ware's, 6 Bowery.

AN OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE; also Broadway Restaurants, corner Grocery Stores, Lager Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, corner Groceries, Cigar Stores, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Ice Cream Saloons, Butcher Shops, Fish Stands, Meat Market Stands, Fancy Business, Drug Stores, Gentlemen's Furnishing Stores, Bakeries to let.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED VERY POPULAR HAT STORE for sale—Centrally located; great business thorough fare, large cash trade. Particulars at 2 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—EXCELLENT business location; a splendid stand; perfect mint, unquestionably very rare chance. Particulars at 2 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A LAGER BEER AND LUNCH ROOM FOR SALE—Located in great business thoroughfare. A No. 1 stand. Apply immediately at 2 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A LARGE SAFE—VERY CHEAP; ALSO SEVERAL medium and small, best city makers, new and second hand safes exchanged. O. C. Q., ... No. 3 Park place.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE CHEAP, AS THE owners want to leave the business, a first class Saloon and custom Boot and Shoe store, in the best part of ..... ; ..... established 1852. Best stock of ready made goods on hand. For further particulars call on or address J. A. GERDY, 66½ Vesey street, before 1 o'clock.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE; PRICE $800. Good location, ... complete in every ..... in good working order. Inquire at 3.. Sixth avenue.

A CIGAR STORE AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE at a great bargain; best location and good business. No agents need apply. Apply to Mr. ROTH, 14 Bleecker st.

BEER PUMP, FIVE PULL, LONDON MAKE, COUNTER, Tables and all the Fixtures for sale. ..... 143 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON CORNER OF PRINCIPAL avenue; will be sold to pay. A bargain as owner leaves city. STRICKLAND'S Drug Store Agency, ... Seventh street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IS NOW DOING A LARGE and lucrative trade in a well stock ..... has been carried on by the present proprietor for the last 10 years. It is an ..... will be sold at a ..... Apply to WILLIAM M. GILES, 1.. Sixth av., the corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE, STOCK AND FIXtures, ... location for any enterprising man ..... reasons for selling will be given. Address C. W., box 160 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY DOING a ..... business; will be sold at a fair price having other business to attend to. Address ..... Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, WITH three years lease, doing a business of $7.00 ..... week. Apply to J. J. RUDDEN, Fifty-first st. and ..... av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE; 2½ years lease; good fixtures, with or without stock. A bargain. Apply at 361 West Thirty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STORE IN UPPER PART OF the city, has been established six years; the present doing good business. Inquire of GROLL & SCHMIDT, 1.. Forsyth street.

FOR SALE—A NICE GROCERY STORE, DOING A good cash business; reasons for selling, the owner is leaving the city. Apply at 37 Lewis street.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF CORner ..... Inquire of H. DOLAN, No. 1 State street, corner Furman, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY—THE HAIRdressing ..... Looking Glass and Picture Frame Warerooms, established 11 years; good chance for a gilder; ..... rent $45; apartment also to live in. 175 East ..... street, corner Third avenue.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS BOOT AND Shoe Stores on Third avenue. Apply to WILLIAM H. ALLEN, 37 Warren street.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE ROOM AND BILLIARD SAloon on West street, doing a good business; four years' lease, rent low, and ..... Particulars apply to LEO J. LEVY, Auctioneer, 5 Broadway, near Rector street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, on one of the principal avenues; long lease, low rent; sickness the cause of selling. Inquire of GOLDEN & BRO., 416 Seventh avenue, on Monday 15th instant, from 10 to 12.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD SALOON WITH THREE first class Tables, everything complete, with room all furnished with arm chairs, pictures, lookin.., glass, cigar counter, matting, &c., in a town in Pennsylvania of 10,000 inhabitants, ... For particulars apply to F. O. ROTH, 210 Washington street.

FOR SALE—AN AMERICAN HAT CONFORMATOR, IN perfect order. Inquire at 7 ..... avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH, an old established Shoe store on easy terms. Inquire at 372 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER Shop on the principal business part of Third avenue, ... handsome store, well fitted up. If not sold this day at private sale will be sold on Wednesday at auction. Butchers this is a chance. Apply immediately to J. GAFFNEY & CO., office 369 Bowery.

GOOD FAMILY LIQUOR STORE WILL BE SOLD cheap, as the owner has other business which he must attend to. Apply to J. H. EDWARDS, .. Bowery.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—BEEN ESTABLISHED 20 years; stock ..... about $7,000; will pay 40 per cent on investment; ..... can remain on stock, &c. Address W., box 11.. Herald office.

TOBACCO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—AN OLD AND WELL established tobacco business of over twenty years standing, with Machinery, Stock and Good Will. For particulars apply to WM. H. GOODWIN & CO., 10 Water street, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

A.—A.—SEVERAL SECOND HAND ENGINES AND boilers very low, 20 to 100 horse power; two 12x36, Ferry, the Wright, Engines, with variable cut off, 10 to 1,000 horse power on hand or promptly to order; their economy saves their cost in a short time; four 8x18 on hand; or special paper, ... uniforms, ... Mill Work, Machinery, Boilers, &c. Address W. WRIGHT & CO., Newburg, N. Y., or F. W. BROOKS, 69 Liberty street, New York.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND STEAM Engines and Boilers, ... Pumps, &c. &c.
FINNEY & HOFFMAN, 1.. to 1.5 Water st., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE assortment of second hand lathes, machinists' and smiths' Tools. Send for description and price list, or apply at the South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, corner of Imlay and Summit streets, Brooklyn.

WANTED—IRON TANKS OF FROM 1,000 TO 5,000 gallons capacity. Address VALENTINE & CO., varnish makers, 55 Chambers street.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO IRON TANKS OF 60,000 gallons capacity or upwards. Oleophene Oil Company, 320 Broadway.

WANTED—SECOND HAND ENGINE AND BOILER, from 60 to 100 horse power; must be in good condition and first class. Address D. OWEN, .. East Twenty-third street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway between Thirty-fourth street and Fifty-ninth street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets and that part between Forty-seventh and Forty-seventh streets of a greater width than 100 feet, in the city of New York.
Public notice is hereby given to all owners and lessees of property to be taken, acquired or damaged in the above entitled proceeding, that they can be heard before the undersigned and submit proof of such damage at the room of the Board of Aldermen in the City Hall, in the city of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1871, at two o'clock P. M., and for ten consecutive week days thereafter at two o'clock P. M. of each day.
No cases will be heard unless a statement of the claim has been previously filed with the clerk of the Commissioners, and all questions of law must be submitted in written briefs.
Abstracts of title to property affected and all statements of complaint must be addressed to A. T. Stewart, Esq., Chairman, and filed with Henry Hilton, one of the clerks of this proceeding, at our office No. 115 Broadway, room No. 7, second floor, rear.
ALEX. T. STEWART, } Commissioners
JOHN Q. JONES, }
JAMES S. HENNESSY, }
NEW YORK, May 5, 1871.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received at the Water Commissioners' office, 259 Main street, till 7 o'clock P. M., of the 23d day of May, 1871, for constructing about 7,600 lineal feet of brick and 12,000 lineal feet of pipe sewer in the Montgomery street and Fallkill districts.
The proposals should be sealed, addressed "To the Water Commissioners," and endorsed "Proposals for Sewers."
The maps, profiles, necessary forms and specifications may be seen at the Water Commissioners' office on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
The work to be completed by the 1st day of July, 1872.
Security in the sum of $..,000 will be required.
By order of the Board.
J. B. G. RAND, Chief Engineer.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 3, 1871.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES SOIREE AT MAsonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, next Tuesday evening. Private lessons at any hour, day or evening, at 213 East Eleventh street, near Third avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. WINTER'S TALE.
FOURTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Shakspeare's grand Romantic Play of the
WINTER'S
TALE.
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
LEONTES.
MR. MARK SMITH,
AUTOLYCUS.
with a strong distribution of the rest of the characters.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre or at the Branch Ticket Office at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.
N. B.—Carriages may be ordered for 10 40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY, MAY 20, at 1½,
THIRD MATINEE
of
WINTER'S TALE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
ADMISSION ..... 30 CENTS.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF THE
GREAT
JOSEPH
MURPHY
IN FRED G. MAEDER'S NEW SENSATION DRAMA OF
THREE / H / IRISH,
DISTINCT / I / GERMAN,
DIALECTS, / L / ETHIOPIAN,
UNIQUE / L / BONE SOLO,
BELL / BELL / BELL.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Owing to the great success of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN and in order to afford families and children an opportunity of witnessing this moral drama, it will be repeated for one week more.

GLOBE THEATRE. 728 BROADWAY.
A PERFECT AVALANCHE OF TALENT.
The greatest hit of the season.
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF STARS
extant.
The most attractive and agreeable place of amusement in the city. The best bill yet.
MONDAY, 15th,
first appearance of the following Star Artists:—
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
in their new and original Songs and Dances.
MR. GUS WILLIAMS,
the American Comique.
MR. CHAS. HOWARD,
the original Old Moke.
and MARTIN, the
Wonderful Gymnast.
The management guarantees that this will be the best bill yet offered, and will introduce to the public each night the FOUR GREATEST SONG AND DANCE MEN the world ever saw or heard—namely,
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
SHERIDAN AND MACK,
with the entire Mammoth Company.
Mr. JOSH HART having recovered from his serious illness will positively appear on
MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 15,
in the new drama, entitled
THE TEMPTER FOILED.
The above has been in active rehearsal for weeks, and will be produced with
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, STAGE EFFECTS, to
MR. JOSH HART as CHARLES STANWOOD,
supported by a powerful company.
HART, KIRMAN, BARONY,
RICKEY, JENNIE HUGHES, SIGNOR CARON,
and forty others, in an entire New Olio.
REMEMBER, MONDAY, MAY 15,
MR. GUS WILLIAMS,
MR. CHAS. HOWARD,
MARTIN,
the four great song and Dance Men,
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER,
SHERIDAN AND MACK,
and the New Drama entitled
THE TEMPTER FOILED.
Mr. JOSH HART as CHARLES STANWOOD.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. DENSELY CROWDED.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE
..... of
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
in his new and intensely interesting drama of
KIT / THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER / KIT
with its rich and vivid pictures of
MISSISSIPPI SCENES AND CHARACTERS.
The Perfect Gentleman. | The Levee Lit .....
The Dead Beat. | A Mississippi Steamer.
The desperate Sport. | A Bowie Knife Duel.
THE GREAT TABLEAUX NIGHTLY ENCORED
and approved by the lovers of the drama as "situations" of rare power and originality.
I.—The abduction of Kit's little daughter.
II.—The Little Difficulty at the St. Louis Hotel.
III.—The Levee scene, with its singing and dancing.
IV.—The departure of the Mississippi .....
V.—The $1,000 game of chance.
VI.—Kit's recognition of his wife Alice.
VII.—The explosion of the ..... ;
VIII.—The great bowie Knife Duel.
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as "KIT."
His graphic and truthful portraiture of character as were his Mose, ... Sam, and has already achieved its greatest triumph.
THE HIT OF THE YEAR.
PRICES—ADMISSION ..... 50 c.
RESERVED DRESS CIRCLE $1 00
SECURED ORCHESTRA CHAIRS 1 50
FAMILY CIRCLE ..... 50c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
NEW COMPANIES. SEVEN NEW STARS.
THE CHAMPION SONG AND DANCE ARTIST WALTERS.
THE BEAUTIFUL VOCALIST LIBBIE RHODES.
THE CHARMING COMEDIENNE LIZZIE SHERMAN.
THE COMIC SINGER HARRY WATSON.
THE POPULAR DANCER KITTY O'NEIL.
A NEW DRAMA. MACK AND CORORN.
TONY PASTOR and ALL THE FAVORITES.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
corner of Broadway.

ADMIRABLE BURLESQUES COMICAL DELINEATIONS EXTRAVAGANT, GROTESQUE HUMORS, INIMITABLE JOKES KING LAUGH MAKERS ORIGINAL FUNS CUTE ROLLICKING SALLIES TAKING, UNIQUE, VERSATILE WITTICISMS. YOUNG ZEALOUS &C	An alliteration and alphabetical array, advertising an artistic aggregation. Pronounced success. Fifth week of NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S Minstrels permanently located in their NEW PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. First appearance of the ALTHOF OF THE WEST, CINCINNATUS, the most finished and artistic song and dance artist of the day. The programme replete with new features and novelties, combining an entertainment of rare excellence, devoid of every objectionable feature, presenting an evening's amusement for the polite and refined. The entire mammoth alliance in their greatest specialties nightly. EVERYTHING NEW AND BRILLIANT. Begins at eight; over at ten.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
and members of
WALLACK'S COMPANY
in THE LIAR.
followed by
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan ..... Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

RANDALL'S THUMB,
THE HIT OF THE DAY.
RECEIVED WITH GREAT APPLAUSE.
EVERY SCENE ENCORED.

MISS JEAN BURNSIDE
will make her debut in Dramatic Recitations at the Union League Club Hall this (Monday) evening, May 15. Tickets for sale at the Fifth Avenue, St. Nicholas and Grand Central Hotels, and at Schirmer's and Schuberth's musical stores and at Ruhman's, 114 Broadway.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

DR. O'LEARY COMMENCES A COURSE OF POPULAR Lectures on the "Laws of Life, Health, Strength and Beauty," at Apollo Hall, Monday evening, May 15, illustrated with his unrivalled collection of manikins, specimens, &c., by far the finest ever exhibited in this country. These lectures are of special interest to ladies, to wives and mothers, and to the young of both sexes, as they teach in an interesting manner how to preserve health and beauty of body to good old age. Admission first lecture free. Dr. O'Leary will not be at his office 11 Clinton place till May 13.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—ELEGANT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD AGRAFFE Piano, all improvements, $250, $400; ..... monthly payments, ... rent $5 $10. LEWIS P. LEGE, Pianoforte Warerooms, 18 East Fourteenth street.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed if purchased. Call at N. M. MERRILL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A.—ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, AGRAFFE, carved legs, &c., used a short time; handsome embroidered cover, stool and patent ..... For sale at a sacrifice. PECK & SON, 145 Bleecker street.

A BEAUTIFUL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, ONLY $180, elegant round corners, carved legs, overstrung bass, Steinway Pianoforte, great sacrifice.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A DUNHAM PIANO, ONLY $150; A 7 OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano, carved legs, overstrung bass, every improvement, cheap for cash. Pianos to rent.
F. SCHULER, 387 Broome street.

A STEINWAY & SONS' ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, including Stool and Cover, for less than $300; modern style and improvement, perfect order, sweet, powerful tone. Apply at 28 Third street, near Second avenue.

A FAMILY BECOMING REDUCED IN CIRCUMstances wishes to dispose of their magnificent brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, in use 12 months, at a sacrifice for cash. Private residence, 124 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale.—Made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, modern improvements, used 5 months, cost $700, for $275; superb Drawing Room Furniture, covered satin brocatel, Etageres, Paintings, Bronzes, rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture, Silverware, Carpets; a sacrifice, property of family leaving city. 35 West Fifteenth st., near Fifth avenue.

A PIANOFORTE FOR SALE, 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEwood case, superior instrument, all improvements, nearly new, cost $700, for $250, Stool, Cover, Music Stand, also Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Dining Room and basement Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., all at half cost. Private residence 120 West Twenty-third st. Can be seen this day.

A BRILLIANT TONED GRAND SQUARE PIANOforte, rosewood case, 7¾ octave, nearly new, made to order for $..50, will be sold for $275, magnificent Pompadour Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $200, one do., $150, walnut reps Suits, $60. Bedroom Suits, from $40 up. Carpets, from 50c per yard. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO ONLY $165, having overstrung bass and latest improvements, Chickering Piano, great bargain, cash wanted. Apply to JAMES GORDON, 196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND beautiful styles of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of the best Upright Pianos made in the city for sale or to hire, at the manufactory 34 East Houston street, near Broadway. MARTINS & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
BEST PLAY OF THE SEASON.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
R R A N K R
A A LINA EDWIN N A
N N GEORGE CLARKE A N
K K N A R K
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE as Miles Hobb.
Miss LINA EDWIN as Hoe Maynard.
Beautiful Scenery. | Splendid Appointments,
Characteristic Dances. | Appropriate Songs.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
RANK.
The time honored fallow field which has that immaculate natural ..... has so long and sturdily ..... is fitly portrayed in the charming ..... "Rank" is a ..... success. It is a ..... told in the most original, quaint and instructive manner. The main point ..... story ..... is the ..... having noblemen Mr. Mark Bates with a ..... rustic maiden (Miss Lina Edwin). In consequence of the discovery of the fact that the brother of his wife (Mr. George Clarke) is an illiterate provincial boor, the young lord becomes ashamed of his wife and resolves to take advantage of a legal pitfall ..... abandon her. This project is frustrated by the sagacity of the brother, who compels the husband to acknowledge his marriage at a rustic festival. In a fit of unreasoning fury the husband then resolves to quit her and never behold his wife again. At the end of a year, Maude ..... and ..... however he ..... returns ..... the ..... asks to Maynard forgiveness. Out of this ..... the author of "Rank" has woven a play of the most interesting nature and interspersed it with such excellent ..... characterization that it cannot be ..... after ..... ; it is not ..... fault of having a most ..... There is, in ..... the manner of the ..... Comedies—which ..... fails ..... ; at the ..... taste ..... which appeals at once to the best feelings of our nature. The ..... is ..... and ..... The most ..... natural and touching, and the manner in which the ideal ..... Maynard is ..... by Miss Edwin ..... This ..... with her nature and ..... In every scene ..... Certainly nothing could be more thoroughly removed from theatrical ..... than Miss Edwin's acting ..... Mr. George Clarke's drunken ..... as the Lancashire carpenter ..... in the ..... of the ..... character acting, a high order. A ..... and most effective acting ..... in the ..... act when he enters the drawing room ..... a serio-comic ..... his wife ..... that he has just been elected ..... of the ..... affection ..... ignorance and ..... Mr. Clarke ..... a ..... clever ..... are several novel and beautiful scenes ..... in the play, which are equal to the finest efforts of any of the rival theatres, and the rustic dance in the carpenter's shop of Miles Hobb is an exhilarating ..... The ..... effect of "Rank" is excellent and this ..... career. ..... pressed ..... that ..... domestic happiness without ..... and hope to ..... with all the ..... offer are but .....
..... born
..... grief
.....

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 15,
and
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be acted
for the first time here
BYRON'S
ORIGINAL NEW COMEDY
in three acts,
entitled
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
New scenery by .....
Furniture a la mode. Fashionable costumes.
Sir Simon Simple—Not quite such a fool as he looks ..... Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
Mr. Daniel Murgatroyd, solicitor and money lender ..... Mr. GEORGE DEVERE.
Moult, a worm ..... Mr. W. DAVIDGE.
Mr. Frederick Frantley, a young man who prefers Miss Felicia to Mr. Murga ..... Mr. G. PARKES.
Mark, one of the victims ..... Mr. H. BASCOMB.
Miss Felicia, a young lady who would have her own way in love ..... Miss LINDA DEITZ.
Mrs. Merton, a model of the modern fortune ..... Miss FANNY MORANT.
Mrs. Moult, the wife of the worm ..... Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
Jenny ..... Miss VOLLMER.
ACT I.—Scene—Mr. Murgatroyd's Private Parlors, in which Sir Simon .....
ACT II.—Scene—Mrs. Merton's Mansion. Establishment in which Sir Simon loses a mother and finds a father.
ACT III.—Scene—Mrs. Merton's ..... in which Sir Simon becomes confused between a multiplicity of "parents."
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NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
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AGAIN WE ARE READY
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ANOTHER NEW DRAMA
after
TWELVE WEEKS' PREPARATION,
By the celebrated American author,
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It is entitled the
GOLD BELT
or,
TRUTHFUL SCENES IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND,
in which the people's favorite actor
MR. W. H. WHALLEY,
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PRINCIPAL CHARACTER.
THE DRAMA IS 4 ACTS—20 TABLEAUX.
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NEW MACHINERY.
NEW THRILLING SENSATIONS,
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Conductor ..... Sig. NICOLAO.
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FRIDAY—Positively SICILIAN VESPERS.
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in ..... KATY DID.
SATURDAY, LITTLE NELL MATINEE.

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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS | in his great characters of
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS | H. W. HALF
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Miss ANNA MEHLIG
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HER GRAND FAREWELL
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AND LAST APPEARANCE
prior to her return to Europe will take place
On WEDNESDAY, MAY 17,
on which occasion
Miss ANNA MEHLIG
will be assisted by the renowned violinist,
Mr. OLE BULL
and
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
with his full
GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION ..... ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets with reserved seats 50 cents extra, can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, Schuberth's, 820 Broadway, the Theatre Ticket office 114 Broadway, at all the principal music stores and at the ticket office of the hall. Commences at 2 o'clock.

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A SPLENDID SCENIC EFFECT.
SEE RANDALL'S THUMB.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.

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FOURTH EUTERPE CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, AT 8 P. M.,
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Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto,
Miss SARAH BARTON, Contralto,
Mr. EUGENE CLARK, Tenor,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Baritone;
Mr. CHAS. HESS, Violin; Mr. WM. MASON, Pianoforte,
Mr. JOS. LEWENBERG, Violin,
Mr. GEO. MATZKA, Viola,
Mr. GEO. BRANNES, Violoncello,
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Tickets, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. To be had at Schirmer's, Pond's, Schubert's, Ditson's and at Pattison's Garden and at the door.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
TUESDAY, MAY 16, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents.

RANDALL'S THUMB
at
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, near Bleecker street.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1871,
and every Evening during the week,
also
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES
will be produced for the first time on any stage in this theatre a new adaptation of Harrison Ainsworth's celebrated novel, in a Prologue and Four Acts, entitled
JACK SHEPPARD.
Presented with
Entirely New Scenery ..... by ..... Hayes and Johnston.
Mechanical Effects ..... by ..... Jas. Taft.
Properties and Appointments ..... by ..... R. Cutler.
Costumes ..... by ..... Miss Trimble.
And the entire Music composed and arranged expressly for the piece ..... by ..... F. Stretlinger.
And the Cast including
G. L. FOX AS OWEN WOOD,
will be as follows:—
PROLOGUE.
Darrell ..... Mr. J. K. Mortimer.
Sir Rowland Trenchard ..... Mr. F. Mordaunt.
Jonathan Wild ..... Mr. J. B. Studley.
Joseph Blueskin ..... with songs ..... Mr. H. Pearson.
Rykes Kettleby ..... Mr. F. O. Savage.
Davy ..... Mr. Collier.
Devil Dick ..... Mr. Tyson.
Sal ..... Mr. F. F. Sinclair.
Rosa Waterman ..... Mr. Davis.
Constance ..... } Sisters { Mrs. J. J. Prior.
Abiola .....
THE PLAY.
Jack Sheppard ..... Miss Aida Harland.
Thames Darrell ..... Mr. J. K. Mortimer.
Mr. Owen Wood ..... Mr. G. L. Fox.
Sir Rowland Trenchard ..... Mr. F. Mordaunt.
Jonathan Wild ..... Mr. J. B. Studley.
Joseph Blueskin ..... Mr. H. Pearson.
Mr. Kneebone ..... Mr. H. Teesdale.
Abraham Mendez ..... Mr. G. Brand.
Quilt Arnold ..... Mr. H. H. Pratt.
Clayton ..... Mr. Collier.
Baptist Kettleby ..... Mr. F. O. Savage.
Terence ..... Mr. Tyson.
Langley ..... Mr. Atkins.
Shotbolt ..... Little Jeannie Yeamans.
Constance Trenchard } Sisters { Mrs. J. J. Prior.
Aliona Trenchard .....
Mrs. Owen Wood ..... Mrs. Annie Yeamans.
Winifred Wood ..... Miss ..... Langley.
Poll, with ..... Miss .....
..... Miss .....
..... Miss Lulu Prior.
Sable ..... Miss Naylor.
EPOCH I.
THE WIDOW AND HER CHILD.
The Old Mercantile ..... the Escape of Darrell. The Denunciation. The ..... on Bridge.
EPOCH II.
THE TWO APPRENTICES.
The Carpenter's Shop. The Name on the Beam. Which ..... Jonathan Wild and his Arrest. ..... and .....
EPOCH III.
THE HIGHWAYMAN.
Jack ..... Jack's Sheriff and Triumph ..... The ..... upper ..... Kneebone's House. The Well Hole.
EPOCH THE THIRD.
CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
Jack Visits his Mother in Bedlam, and their Last Meeting. Blueskin's Farewell to his Companions. Jack in Newgate and his Escape. Rooms at Wild's House.
EPOCH THE FOURTH.
THE CRAVE.
Willesden Churchyard, Jack and his Mother's Grave. His Arrest. The ..... The March to Tyburn.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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JAMES FISK, Jr. ..... Proprietor.
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AND FAREWELL APPEARANCES OF
AIMEE, PERSINI, GAUSINS.
and the popular Opera Troupe who have during an unprecedented season of
EIGHT MONTHS
attracted crowded and ..... audiences composed of the elite of the
FASHIONABLE MUSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL
world of the metropolis.
MONDAY—Last performance of
LA PERICHOLE.
TUESDAY—Last performance of
LES BRIGANDS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
.....
THURSDAY—Last performance of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
FRIDAY—Last performance of
LA BELLE HELENE.
SATURDAY—Last night of
OPERA BOUFFE.
Closing, as it commenced, a brilliant season with Herve's chef d'oeuvre,
LE PETIT FAUST.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—MONDAY, MAY 22,
engagement for a limited season of the
.....
PANTOMIME COMPANY
for the production of the spectacular creation, the
.....
in which the great ..... clown
CHARLES ABBOTT
and his entire troupe of unrivalled artists will appear.

WALLACK'S.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
RANDALL'S THUMB.
NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
The piece presented with
A POWERFUL CAST.
RANDALL'S THUMB
EVERY EVENING
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WALLACK'S
MATINEE MAY 20.
RANDALL'S THUMB.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

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Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE ..... Managers.
Positively last week but two of the season.
A MOST BRILLIANT BILL THIS WEEK.
Engagement of the great Dutch Comedian,
MR. JAMES H. BUDWORTH
who will appear in his original farce entitled
OFFENBACH, THE DUTCH ACTOR.
THE GRAND BALLET arranged by Mons. GROSSI,
THE ..... FESTIVAL.
LOVE IN THE KITCHEN.
PAT ROONEY. GEO. C. DAVENPORT.
THE THREE O'CLOCK TRAIN.
A Full Account of the Fight—HUMPHREY DOUGHERTY.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON.
STEWART, COES, RATLIER, MAMBOLD AND KELLY.
(Several bills.) All the great troupe appear.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
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MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
MONDAY, May 15, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera
L'AFRICAINE,
with LOUISE LICHTMAY in her great role as Selika.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15, AT 8.
GRAND GALA OPENING NIGHT,
when the following brilliant programme will be presented:—
1. March of Victory ..... Reinecke.
2. Vorspiel, Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg ..... Wagner.
3. Waltz, Wiener Fresken ..... Strauss.
4. Notturno, Scherzo, Wedding March } Midsummer Night's Dream. Mendelssohn.
5. Overture, Siege of Corinth ..... Rossini.
6. Allegretto 8th Symphony ..... Beethoven.
7. Waltz, Artist's Life ..... Strauss.
8. ..... Loveley ..... Max Bruch.
9. Overture, Le ..... Adam.
10. Fantasie, Visions ..... Lumbye.
11. Polka Mazurka, ... } Strauss.
.....
12. Polonaise, Mignon ..... A. Thomas.
Admission ..... Fifty cents.
Packages of 1.. tickets ..... Four dollars.
JOHN KOCH & BROS., Proprietors.
Tickets now for sale at Schirmer's, Schuberth's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Central Park Garden.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.
Eugene Du Salet and H ..... Directors.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ROOMS, West Forty-fourth street,
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Grand Orchestra. ..... Perfect order.

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745	opposite Astor place.	745
745	745	745

THE HOTEL AT BLACKINGTON.
A CHARMING STAGE PICTURE.
RANDALL'S THUMB.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HALL.—DEBUT OF MISS JEAN BURNSIDE in costume recitals.

THIS EVENING—AT STEINWAY HALL, PRIVATE Testimonial Concert to Miss INES HENRIQUEZ DE LEON, at 8 o'clock.

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EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH APPLAUSE AND ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

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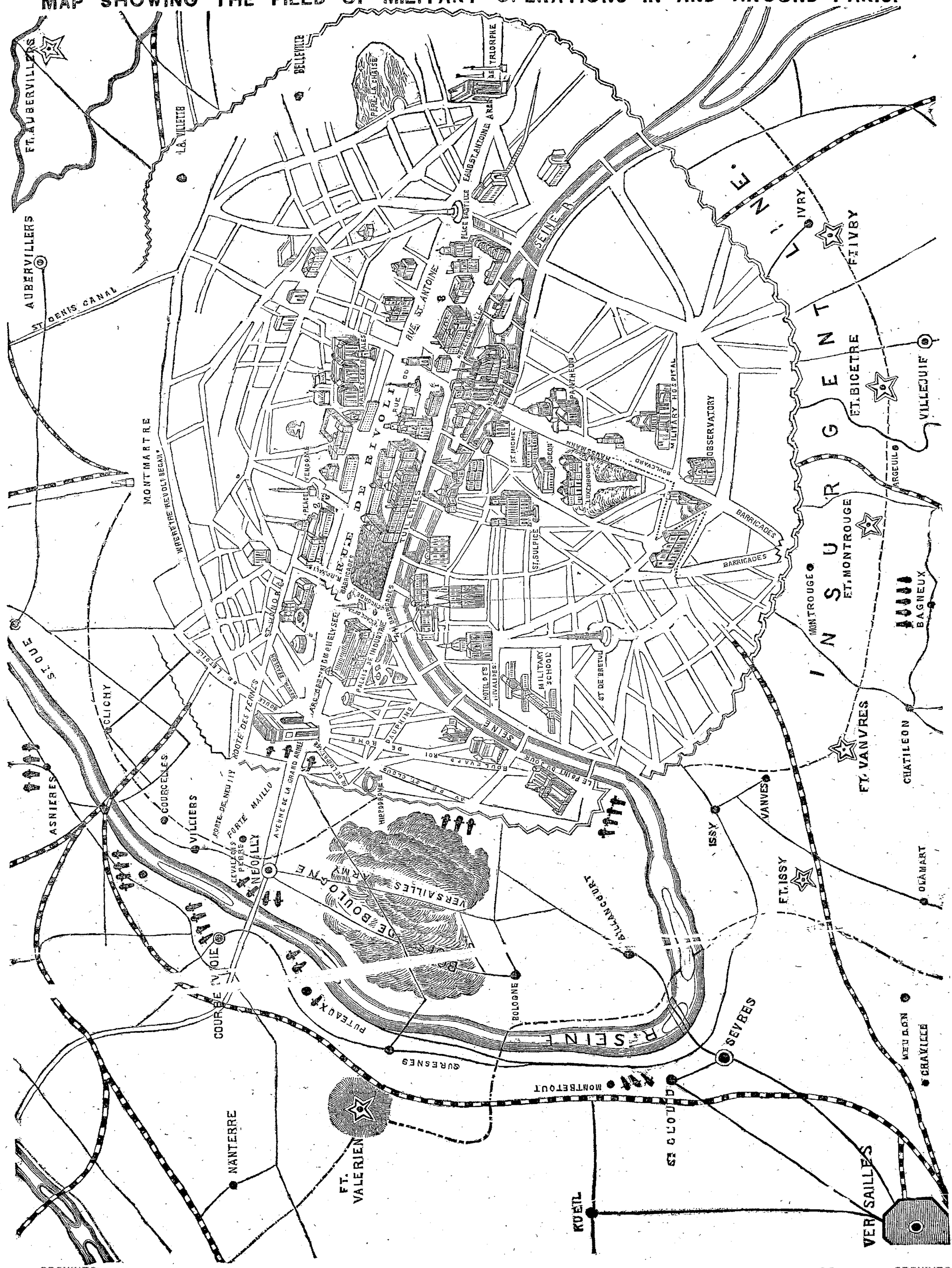

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RELIGIOUS.

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The Patience of Job and the Policy of the Catholic Church.

Discourses by Bishop Janes, Rev. Drs. Hall, Armitage and Potter; Rev. Mr. Hepworth, Rev. Father Hayes and Others.

The religious world, at least the New York portion of it, had a splendid day yesterday for devotional exercises. The delicious balminess of the atmosphere, after the chill blasts of the previous week, was something for which to thank a kind Providence. The streets were filled with more than the usual crowds of well-dressed church-goers. Never in the brightest and most glorious days of the late French empire, in the gardens of Versailles or the Bois de Boulogne, were seen the pretty women in richer tinted silks or satins. All the new colors and stripes that fashion [illegible] could invent were displayed for the benefit of an admiring public. The churches were thronged with the same crowd, and from Trinity church, at the head of Wall street, to St. Elizabeth's, at Fort Washington, the same [illegible] effects of the fetiches of fashion was noticeable. The sermons, the best of which are given below, were glowing with piety and [illegible] earnestness in the great work of salvation. Even the reverend teachers of morality were more or less infused with the deliciousness of the glorious atmosphere, and their discourses seemed brighter than ever with fresh thoughts and soul-inspiring exhortations.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

"No Room for the Lord"—Sermon by the Rev. G. H. Hepworth.

The attendance at the Church of the Messiah last evening was, as usual, very large and was composed of the leading representatives of Murray Hill society.

The popular pastor delivered one of his characteristic sermons, taking his text from St. Luke, xi, 7—"No room for them in the inn." He said—Dear friends, how doleful and disheartening those words must have sounded in the weary travellers' ears. The aged man and the bright young girl had toiled on their journey over the rough and dusty road from early morning, and knocked at the door of the inn, hoping to find there a comfortable and welcome resting place. Joseph was old and infirm, and Mary was overshadowed with that sacred mystery which makes a woman forget herself and think only of the new life she bears in her loins. The inn was full, and the couple were compelled to seek a place on the straw in the stable. During the night the

SILENT SORROW

of the woman gave way to the unspeakable joy of the mother. A new light shimmered in the heavens and the child, begotten of God, saw the world which He was to save by His presence and death. Ah! how often do we entertain angels unawares. Had they known that in that mother all the predictions of a long line of prophets were to be fulfilled; had they known that in the Virgin's loins was the Messiah promised for ages, the wealthy and the famed would have spared no pains to give Him a proper welcome into the world. But as it was there was no room for a tired girl and a wornout old man in the inn. Still, the Messiah's welcome to the Judean caravansary is but the feeble type of His reception in our times ever since. That Christ, in some disguise or other, has been

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR OF HUMAN HEARTS

and asking for entrance and a place to lay His weary, weary head, and we, like surly innkeepers, have said, "No room here, go to the stable and lie on the straw." If He should come in person, heralded as one of the Eternal Three, every door on Fifth avenue would be thrown wide open for His reception, and we should all send Him the most pressing invitations to make our house His home, and forever after we should boast of His acquaintance

AMONG OUR SET.

But when He comes, with no trumpet sounded before Him, not as a personage of high rank sent from heaven, but as a code of laws, He may stand outside the door until He shivers with cold and starves with hunger; we will not so much as lift the latch or offer a word of welcome. He cries out to us, saying, "If you have a guest chamber in your house, and if you allow me to occupy it a benediction will spread itself over all the household." Still we are deaf to His entreaties, and dumb when we should welcome Him with all we have. What excuses we make! In the old Hebrew days, when the Master invited one to follow Him, the man replied, "Yes, I will, but I have just bought a yoke of oxen, and I must go and try them first;" and when He invited another he said, "Yes, I will, but I have just married a wife and I must go home for a while." Still,

LIFE IS MADE UP OF EXCUSES.

We acknowledge the general duty of following Christ, and we all mean to do so before we die; but while we are young we want to play the rôle of the money changers, and do not care to hear His brave denunciations or see His whip. One man says, "I have too much business on hand just now; I am right in the midst of my fortune hunting and making, and it's not always agreeable to have a person at my side who is as strict in his ideas of justice as the Nazarene is." Another says, "I want to have my pleasure first, and when I have sowed all my wild oats then I will repent of my misdoings and become religious." Religion to such men seems like

A VERY DRY, DOLEFUL THING,

quite necessary before one dies, but to be assumed as late in life as possible consistently with safety. The profligate—the man who on principle scoffs at purity, and follows to their utmost lengths his passions, hears not the cry of the stranger standing without and crying for entrance; or, if in the general lull of his passions he hears the gentle, pleading voice, he cries out, "There's no room here; go somewhere else." The Atheist—the worst form of man that breathes—if he believes half the creed he professes to accept—the man who voluntarily cuts himself off from all earthly friendship and from all communion with heaven—simply treats the Master as an impostor, and coldly says, when He knocks,

"NO ROOM HERE;

go into the stable." So we all make one excuse after another, and the whole world acts and thinks on such a low plane that we sometimes wonder why the vials of wrath are not poured out against so many ingrates and the earth flooded again, as in the olden time. Suppose you should employ a shipmaster to guide your costly vessel over the wild waste of wintry storms to the other Continent, and when presenting him with a compass—the only thing that will insure the safety of the vessel—he should turn and say, "I don't want that; I have no room for it in my ship," would you not say,

"CAPTAIN, ARE YOU CRAZY?

not take a compass? Why, man, leave half your cargo behind, but take that compass. Yes; take that if you take nothing else." If a man on attempting to study mathematics should say, "I have no room for Euclid;" if a surveyor should say, "I have no room for the theodolyte," would he not be as reasonable as the man who tries to live without Christ? You must live either with or without Him; you must either be His friend or His foe. There is no compromise possible. Your money must be made, your fame must be acquired by the laws He has discovered, or the one will

BITE LIKE A SERPENT'S TOOTH

and the other will give you no rest or peace. Christ is not confined to any church or to any creed. You may be loaded down with formulas of belief, and yet not be His; you may be so free in your thinking that your fanaticism about liberty may be itself a bondage and a bigotry. If you have the spirit of Christ in your hearts, if your life is ruled by His laws, your years will be happy and your end glorious. There is nothing worth living for which Christ does not tell you how to get.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Attributes of the Apostles—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Armitage.

The beautiful weather yesterday exerted a favorable influence on this church-going community, and tended to crowd the churches with fashionably dressed congregations. The ladies took advantage of the sunshine to appear in their most elegant toilets, which pleasantly relieved the sombre religious hues of the interiors. The Baptist church in Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, where the Rev. Dr. Armitage officiates, was unusually crowded, owing to the announcement that a new and superexcellent choir had been engaged and would sing for the first time on Sunday. Mr. E. J. Connolly, organist, formerly of Dr. Rogers' church; Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Miss Agnes Palmer, contralto; Mr. Charles Fritsch, tenor; Mr. W. H. Beckett, baritone, composed the new choir. During divine service the choir gave, with excellent effect, the *Deus Misereatur*. The unison was perfect,

THE LOW, MELLOW TONES

of the organ floated out, mingle with the voices of the singers, and filling the church with sweet sounds. The organ execution throughout was marked with excellent taste and judgment—never drowning the voices of the singers, but sinking and swelling with their voices, softening and mellowing their notes. The character of the music throughout was subdued and rather sweet than good or imposing, but its influence was eminently religious and emotional. The voices of the singers are good and evidently cultivated. Mr. Beckett was suffering from a slight cold, but, nevertheless, he succeeded in discharging his part most creditably. This new choir will go far to make Dr. Armitage's church a favorite with all church goers who love good music, and that the aid which sacred harmony brings in elevating the soul to the contemplation of the greatness of the Creator. It would be difficult to over-estimate the effect of music as

A STIMULANT TO DEVOTION,

and clergymen cannot do better than bring their congregations within reach of its [illegible] and refining influence. Whatever makes the church attractive, without interfering with its purity and simplicity, should be called in to increase the hold of religious practice on the mind and affections of the people, at a time like this, when so many and such various temptations are present to draw off the cold or the indifferent.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, who took as his text St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, xv., 8—"And, last of all, he was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time. For I am the least of the Apostles, that am not meet to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the Church of God." Two things are necessary to constitute an apostle, first, he should possess

THE POWER OF MIRACLES,

and, second, he should have seen the Lord. All the Apostles fulfilled these two conditions, except Paul, [illegible] he did not see Him at the same time as the others. Christ had died and ascended before Paul had seen Him. He appears to allude to this act in the personal words, "I was as one born out of due time." In the conversion of St. Paul we have a notable example of the war of a great soul carried on by Christ against the enemy [illegible] from the Devil and [illegible] to serve the interests of God. Jesus never had a mightier or more redoubtable enemy than St. Paul, and to-day the Church celebrates an event that has influenced more favorably the progress of Christianity, because the conversion of St. Paul set the Church free from persecution and gave great help to the spread of the doctrines of Christ. The circumstances of his conversion were as extraordinary as important. They were unique. The agent of his conversion was not a man, but

CHRIST HIMSELF

appeared to him in person. In the broad noonday, the Son of God came down from the heavens and spoke to Saul. It was no dream-like impression or hearing of the spirit, but a coming of Christ in His resurrected humanity to speak to him. No event depending on the evidence of one man can be better authenticated, and St. Paul distinctly bases his claim to be an Apostle upon his having seen Christ. Saul was a Hebrew of the extremest type, a Pharisee, educated in the chief rabbinical school of the holy city. In strict compliance with the observances of the Jewish faith he seems to have outstripped his fellows and became a red-hot enthusiast for Judaism. But he labored for light with the intensity which only a noble nature can feel, from from the lower instincts than to [illegible] it was [illegible] to live up to the Pharisee law, which he fulfilled [illegible] righteousness not of the spirit but of the letter. At the moment of the apparition of Christ Paul felt His power in being cast to the earth and

BLINDED BY THE LIGHT.

that encompassed the Lord. The depth of his humiliation is revealed in the five words which he could utter in an agony of distress, "Lord, what must I do?" These are the words of one completely crushed and broken. Confused and blinded, he is carried into Damascus. One fact has shattered the whole belief of his life. The Nazarene whom he hated and oppressed lives and is God. In this conversion of St. Paul we have two miraculous elements—a voice and a light. Is there anything analogous to this in the conversion of sinners? Every man has a right to expect that light, the first element of conversion, which floods a man's soul and reveals him to himself, will be granted by divine power. Light is but a poetical term for thought, from which spring all actions and revolutions. Creation is only one of God's thoughts. Light and thought are the same, and when God's thought descends into a man it recalls him to virtue by convincing him that sin will drag him down. Have you never heard a voice in your offices and at your amusements pleading the cause of innocence and virtue? It was the voice of Christ calling to you. "Why dost thou persecute me." St. Paul discovered that the outer show of faith was not the right way to salvation. The highest wisdom is to see if you have made the Pauline mistake, and if so to try to Pauline this Pauline conversion. Don't be idle waiters on critical moments, for God is ever with us in the still and quiet

VOICE OF CONSCIENCE,

if only we will hearken to Him; and there is no proof that Christ will come to us as He did to St. Paul. Let us then be docile and seek the Lord while we may, that we may not be "as one born out of due time," but rather like those born to salvation.

After the sermon the choir sang the benediction in beautiful style, and at its conclusion many of the congregation remained to compliment Dr. Armitage on the acquisition of such excellent *artistes* for the service of the church.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Interesting Dedicatory Services—Discourse by Bishop Janes.

Yesterday the St. James Methodist Episcopal church, corner of 126th street and Madison avenue, Harlem, was dedicated to divine worship, with appropriate ceremonies. This edifice is an imposing brown stone structure in the Norman-Gothic style of architecture, having a spire 190 feet high, and so arranged in respect to audience room, Sunday school and class rooms and social parlors as to render it spacious and convenient. This new church is another contribution to the numerous public buildings that are making the metropolis of this country so attractive, while it reflects credit upon the public spirit of a denomination which is said to average the erection of one church each day in the United States. The interior of the church is tastefully frescoed and comfortably furnished, and all its appointments are such as to make it a desirable resort for the families of the Methodist persuasion who contemplate making the upper part of the city their permanent residence.

The attendance upon

THE DEDICATORY EXERCISES

throughout the day was large, a number of ministers and laymen from this and adjoining cities being present. The committee of arrangements met with a double disappointment in the absence of Bishop Simpson, who was to preach the morning sermon, and Rev. Mr. Chapman, of the St. John's church, Brooklyn, who was announced to occupy the pulpit in the afternoon. Telegraphic despatches were received from these eminent divines that they were confined to their homes by sickness.

The services were commenced by a voluntary upon the organ, which is placed on a gallery over the main entrance and fronting the pulpit. It is a large and beautiful instrument. Then followed a chant, the reading of the ritual form of dedication, prayer and reading of the Scriptures, interspersed with two appropriate hymns. The preliminary exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Ridgeway, the newly appointed pastor; Rev. Dr. Brooks and Revs. Messrs. Brown and Carey.

Bishop Janes proceeded to deliver a discourse, basing his remarks upon the vision of the Prophet Isaiah, recorded in the sixth chapter, from the first to the eighth verse.

After some introductory statements he said that the passage of Scripture he read represented God in government, in worship and in salvation. He was sovereign in the natural world and controlled and regulated it. Even devout persons were accustomed to look upon God as having created the universe, setting in motion its agencies, and then being

SUBLIMELY ENTHRONED

above them all, complacently beholding its wondrous workings and stupendous results; but such persons forget that it requires the same power to continue these operations that it did to start them, and the same wisdom to supervise that it did to arrange them.

God was sovereign of the moral world and laid down laws for the government of families and of nations. Where those precepts were obeyed, piety, peace, happiness and all the interests of the community were subserved; but their violation brought disorder, strife and suffering. Would that he (the Bishop) could say to this whole nation, to its rulers and his fellow citizens in every part of the land, that the disregard of God's authority, the violation of His holy Sabbaths, the transgression of His divine precepts, will bring upon us as a nation His indignation and wrath. Nothing but piety, nothing but Christianity, could conserve this great republic and enable it to accomplish the designs of Providence in raising us up as a people. In the moral world God governed by motive. All law implied penalty, and hence

HELL IS THE PENAL COLONY OF THE UNIVERSE,

where devils and lost men who had forfeited the Divine favor and incurred the penalty of His law were suffering the deserts of their guilt and leaving the realm of innocence and love tranquil because their presence was not there to disturb. God reigns in the spiritual world, and His government over humanity is a mediatorial government through the interposition of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In treating of the second topic—God in worship—the Bishop made some extended remarks, and dwelt upon the

IMPORTANCE AND BENEFIT OF PUBLIC WORSHIP,

characterizing it as the highest form of devotion.

The last thought—God in salvation—was feelingly elucidated. The first manifestation of God to the prophet was to convince him of his sinful and polluted condition, leading him to exclaim, "Woe is me, for I am undone!" This taught us that the knowledge of God was the principal source of all true conviction for sin. The character of God is the standard of moral excellence, both in heaven and upon earth, and if men would know their condition they must compare themselves with the holy and eternal God. In His full worship is happiness, in His presence is heaven, and nothing but [illegible]. But when convinced of sin it was the [illegible] economy of God's love to reveal to men the plan of salvation. This was illustrated in the text. At the first, when Isaiah saw that he was lost, then one of the seraphim, the representative of the Holy Ghost, came to bless his lips with a live coal from off the altar, thus purging away his iniquity. Isaiah was thus saved, pardoned and reconciled, forgiven and sanctified. He had the witness of it in the heart. It was an experimental,

A FELT SALVATION

from God through Christ. On the inspiration of such a conversion Isaiah then heard the voice of God saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for me?" and responded, "Here am I. Send me." This was the answer which every young convert under the inspiration of such a conversion always gave when an unpleasant and even perilous duty was to be performed. It was the young men and women who were thus inflamed by the Holy Ghost who would convert the world, by preaching and by laboring in Sunday schools. The reason why gray-haired men and women were not active laborers in the Sunday school was because they had lost their first love. Experimental and not sacramental religion is to convert the world. The Bishop concluded with a solemn appeal to old and young to consecrate themselves to the great work of human salvation.

At the conclusion of the discourse Rev. Mr. Ives made a

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

from which it appeared that the church, including the lots and also the organ, cost $[illegible]; that $[illegible] had been thus far secured from the sale of the old church and from other sources; that the trustees resolved to fund $[illegible],000, the interest on which they hoped to pay from pew rents, and that the floating debt of $30,000 was expected to be paid at the dedication. An appeal was made to the congregation, which was liberally responded to.

Rev. Mr. Ives preached in the afternoon and Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, in the evening.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Sacrament of Confirmation Administered by Bishop O'Reilly.

At St. Peter's church yesterday afternoon three hundred boys and seven hundred girls, besides some twenty adults, received the sacrament of confirmation at the hands of the Right Rev. Bishop O'Reilly, of Baltimore. The altar was handsomely decorated for the occasion with natural flowers and blazing with hundreds of wax lights. As the boys, attired in their neatest and best, and the girls, in spotless white dresses, with long flowing veils and wreaths on their heads, marched in pairs to the altar they presented a most enchanting spectacle. Ranging in years from ten to sixteen, the young faces, lit up and glowing with religious fervor, must have had a very edifying effect on the crowds of older persons who had gathered to witness the ceremony. Long forgotten memories of like occasions came back to the crowd of parents and friends who were present. Some of them had ten, twenty—perhaps thirty or forty years ago—been confirmed in the same church at the same altar. They were then as young and pure as these children who were now renewing the profession of faith that had been made for them in baptism. The unbidden tear [illegible] down the cheeks as these thoughts of youthful devotion [illegible] to later minds.

An unspoken sermon was thus delivered to them, and a sermon which will [illegible] deep in their hearts for time to come. The reverend pastor, Father [illegible], and his curate, Father C. O'Farrell, assisted his Grace the Bishop in the ceremony.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Plymouth's Pastor on Metaphysical Puzzles—Rev. Dr. Taylor on Patriarchal Wrestling on Celestial Grounds—Salvation for the Souls of the Saints.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The World a Primary School—Death Does Not Make Men Angels—Development to Begin in Another Sphere at the Point of Arrest in This.

Mr. Beecher preached a very remarkable sermon yesterday on the common imperfection and undevelopment of all men, showing with great power that the relative goodness of the so-called good is nothing in the absolute distance of the whole race from [illegible] perfection. The old orthodox idea that death transforms men immediately to angels he disclaimed, saying that he believed this world to be a primary school, from which we enter the other, more or less developed, according to the work done here, and that the soul goes on through growth to perfection.

The text was Ephesians ii., 8—10—"For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God. Not of works, lest any man should boast. For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them." It seems as if the Apostle had a conception of the possible manhood that altogether outran the popular notions of morality. That which he saw as the

TRUE MANHOOD

was so large that he speaks of it as being the work of God through Jesus Christ. If we are saved it is through that which is done upon us and in us by another and an artist hand. We are to be saved by grace. I understand by grace generosity; the goodness of God in contradistinction to His justice. Man's work on himself is

VERY POOR,

and if he is saved it is by the work of God. The vast majority have no ideal of character. They have a few rules for external action, but these are very poor. The more you look into men the more you feel that there is nothing savable without outside help. Every man must say, If I am saved it will be from God's mercy.

Among the primary duties is that of bringing out into strength every part of our nature. No superfluous part is given to the mind. It is large and various, and the faculties are related to each other so as to form a complex whole. Now, not one-fifth part of the average mind of man is developed at all. If the body were developed as the mind is we should have monstrous feet, monstrous hands, a monstrous stomach, and a little button of a head. The social instincts and the intellectual are somewhat developed, but the part of our nature that is best and nearest to God is desolate.

THE GREATEST PART OF THE HUMAN SOUL IS UNCULTIVATED,

or if it acts it acts irregularly and specially. Men are said to be very excellent as the world goes. But they are like houses of four stories. The first floor is tenantable, but every floor grows less and less habitable till you get to

THE ATTIC, AND THAT IS EMPTY.

There is not only to be power but harmony. If you divide man's nature into the lower, the social and the moral; if you consider that each of these departments is complex, the question of organization becomes of extreme importance; otherwise life will be full of discords. Now one class of men live entirely in the lower part of their nature. They have little quarrel with themselves, and you find them carrying out the most infernal purposes; but there is unity, subordination, only it is the higher serving the lowest,

THE MANHOOD SERVING THE ANIMALHOOD.

Again, there are persons who give the dominance to that which is right and pure. They have so subjected all the rest of the mind that it all works to this purpose. These harmonize. Now, between these two stand the great mass. They are swayed as the tide sways the leaves that float upon it. They have no definite purpose. They yield according to the outside pressure. But the yielding is alternative. There is no steady emphasis. All good things are the blossoms that drop down from the bosom of God. The moral nature

MUST HAVE ITS PABULUM

in God, and most men have not submitted themselves to this spiritual rule. We are not to confound the success of men in doing things outside of themselves with success in building self. A man may build a city, but may have little to boast of in himself. Most minds are dishevelled. They work upon a low plane. The mind is capable of wonderful development. Every faculty has the possibility of acting by intuition, of flashing to results. Isn't it our duty to develop every potency in us, to find ourselves out by unwinding? Are all these ecstatic powers of the soul to be neglected? What art is to morality just that there is in the higher forms of human character—what we call in machinery finish—the fine, the æsthetic. It is not enough to give; do it beautifully. Not enough to spit out our acquiescence; we are to be obedient to the highest, so that when our good is developed it will be beautiful. If a cutler brings sharp goods into market without finish and art he can't sell them. The idea of perfection lies in

THE DIRECTION OF THE ÆSTHETIC.

Now, men are not finished in the direction of the moral law. Men are relatively good, but they are not good beautifully, genially or gracefully. The development of right habits with automatic actions is scarcely known. The consequence is there is seldom a single act that will bear measurement by an ideal standard—an act worthy of a large manhood.

CHARACTER IS VERY LOW EVEN IN THE HIGHEST.

Men have power on certain sides, but looking at them completely how low they are! There is nothing that we have sown that would tempt a divine being to harvest it. Looking at the world as a

GREAT WORKSHOP

there is little that the Artist, God, can look at with satisfaction. If this be true one of two things must take place. Change of position will not endow us with perfection. We pass from this world as from a school, as

CHILDREN FROM A PRIMARY SCHOOL.

It does not seem to me that men dying so shrunken, so paralyzed, will spring up as angels. We shall enter the kingdom of heaven in more senses than one as little children enter to go on with study and discipline. Not such as we have here on earth, but that which will be equivalent to it, and suited to our changed relations. We shall have another soil and another clime, and another growth, but it will be growth. That which is left undone must be done. A missionary to Labrador takes with him a seed from his native land, and, planting it, nourishes it for ten years. But there is

NEITHER FRUIT NOR BLOSSOM.

He takes it home. It is the same root, but it is another climate. The sun reaches [illegible] the hidden things [illegible], and under these new influences there are blossoms and clusters of fruit. But the fruit comes from the new soil, it would never have been developed in the old. All our nascent virtues, all our tendencies, will

BEGIN AGAIN.

I doubt not, and if we ever become perfect it will be when God's hand with artistic touch will bring us to symmetry. To have a deep conviction of sin is regarded by many as a sign of weakness; but there is nothing more noble. If a man realizes that he lies under the eyes of God he must feel unworthy, and he is never more manly than in falling down and crying unclean.

The church stands before God in regard to character in the same position as men. No man will be saved because he is a baptized man, and

A CHURCH MEMBER IS NOT LESS A SINNER,

according to the general sense of sin. Being converted is being begun upon. In the Church we are full of imperfection—we are only attempting what others are not attempting—and if we stand before God saved it will be from His unspeakable pity. If this be true the reality of sin should be no reason why we should not go to God only for sympathy. Men who have no purpose to be Christians need to not go to God; but there is no human being that is not an object of God's love. It may be that He looks with more pleasure upon the soul that has been developed into beauty, but

HIS LOVE EMBRACES ALL ERRORS.

There is not a drunkard, not a [illegible] who has not a right to look up and say, "God, help me." If a man is a sinner that is the very reason he should go to God. When we are dangerously sick we send hurriedly for a physician. If a man should not [illegible] till they were cured, no one would pray on the ground. Don't wait till you are [illegible] to pray. O [illegible] man! O [illegible] people! O worldly man! [illegible] less selfish, less worldly, venture on God, and He will [illegible] you.

[illegible] DISCERNS ONE

with the dismal [illegible] a sense of the [illegible] of the Christian character. Christians among themselves [illegible] bad enough; but what must we think when we go to a hospital and see fever raging against fever and dropsy swelling, with sad, ghostly over emaciation? The churches are [illegible] hospitals, and where is the one [illegible] that it can [illegible] to be arrogant? One great household, the earth; one great family, the race, we are in the first low stages of growth, and [illegible] as only the loving power of God keeps the whole experiment from dismal collapse, it becomes us, as it were, to help each other to our utmost along the painful paths of development.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

Spiritual Loneliness—Wrestling with God and Prevailing as a Prince—Sermon by Rev. W. M. Taylor.

The handsome and substantial Church of the Pilgrims, in Henry street, was filled with an attentive audience, who yesterday listened to the words of Rev. William M. Taylor, of England, who, while on a visit to this country, is temporarily filling the pulpit for Dr. Storrs, who is travelling in Europe. The church is probably the most convenient in the country for public speaking. Large as it is, and capable of seating two or three thousand persons, a whisper in the pulpit can be distinctly heard at the door. The Rev. Mr. Taylor's sermon yesterday was based on the narrative of

JACOB'S WRESTLE WITH THE ANGEL

at Peniel on his return from Padan-aram, which is found in Genesis xxxii., 22-32. The immediate words of the text are found in the twenty-fourth verse—"And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day."

Had he preached from this text twelve years ago, he said, he might have gone on to speak of the spiritual lessons which it contains without waiting on the threshold. But in these days of insidious infidelity and doubt regarding the historical authenticity of the Pentateuch one must stop and verify the records. Those verses, taken in connection with the few chapters preceding, cannot be resolved into a myth or fable in which some spiritual truth is enshrined. If you so resolve this portion of Genesis into a myth you cannot account for the historical places, names, customs, &c., here mentioned. Indeed it is hard to see how you can retain anything whatever. You cannot keep the kernel and throw away the shell, because both are growing together. You must keep the historical character of the books and take the story literally. He himself so accepted it, and he had no difficulty in replying to the inquiry, Who was this stranger who wrestled with Jacob? The patriarch himself declares, "I have seen the Lord face to face." It was no created angel, but the

ANGEL OF THE COVENANT, GOD.

It is a prophecy of the incarnation—one of the many which we have throughout the Scriptures. While the form of the wrestler was corporeal the essence was spiritual. This wrestling was the agonizing of an earnest heart. Consider now the spiritual lessons here taught:—First—The loneliness of spiritual distress. There is a loneliness about every man, a skeleton in every house, a something in every soul which has never been revealed to others, and such is its power over us that it can draw us away in moments of silence to talk with us in the secret chambers of our hearts. It may be

MEMORIES OF GUILT, AS CAIN FELT,

or pangs of bereavement, as David experienced when his son Absalom was slain; or it may be times of temptation, such as the Lord Jesus Christ felt when He withdrew into the wilderness to contend with the Prince of Darkness, or His great agony in the Garden of Gethsemane; or, as in this case of Jacob, guilt and suspense may have troubled the heart. Jacob had robbed Esau of his birthright and of his blessing, and he was in doubt and suspense as to how his brother should meet him. He had taken every precaution to propitiate that brother; he had seen his camp all right on the other side, and then he withdrew across the brook Jabbok that he might

BE ALONE WITH GOD.

We know all about it. And as I speak, said the preacher, each one of you has been feeling that secret spring which unlocks the secrets of the soul. That act of thoughtlessness—that fierce temptation which came sweeping everything before it; that wound received in the most susceptible nature; that cloud laden with dark rain, of which even now we fear to speak to others; but when the children are gone to bed, when the household is secured, Jacob-like we cross the ford and wrestle alone with God. Is it not so always in our spiritual distress? And no one comes to our help but He the divine Saviour who went over the billow alone to temptation and to death. And when we have spoken a word of sympathy to the sorrowing have we not often felt that we were drawing a bow at a venture because the heart had a deeper sorrow than it had revealed unto us. And like Job, it had, as it were, exclaimed, "O, that you would

ALTOGETHER HOLD YOUR PEACE!"

And how often has our loneliness been expressed in those lines of the "Ancient Mariner."—

> Alone! alone! all, all alone,
> Alone on this wide sea.
> So lone it is that God himself
> Scarce seemed himself to be.

Jacob was left alone. Second—Arising out of this thought of loneliness is another—that our only resource in spiritual distress is God incarnate. Jacob's solitude was not of long duration. On this mysterious One he threw himself in agony. God appeared to him in the form best adapted to soothe his sorrows, heal his wounds and drive away his fears. He sees One in human form to whom he may speak, and also a Divine Being who can impart the elements of strength which he needs. Had God appeared in majesty and glory Jacob would have been driven back; but now he could wait and wrestle even till the breaking of the day. This was a foreshadowing of the incarnation which took place ages afterwards. And thus the Divine Man comes to us in all our times of trial. As man He shades away the divinity and the glory of God, and as God He imparts to us strength and courage. Look at the difference between the old and the new economies. The old was an inspiration of awe, the new of love. In Homer's "Iliad" there is a story of the parting of Hector and Andromache, where the former is represented as appearing in mask and armor, ready for fight, and his little son flees from him terrified and affrighted; but he removes his armor and the child recognizes its father, with the tears yet trickling down its cheeks it jumps to his arms and kisses him. It is

JUST SO WITH THE TWO DISPENSATIONS,

the old and the new. Christ is man; we need not be afraid. He is also God, and can help us. In the omnipotent God we obtain strength, and wisdom and courage which is not in ourselves. No matter what the secret of your sorrow is it is well known to Him, who sits beside you; it is well known to Christ. Come to Him and He will give you succor and strength; He will garrison your soul. Is it a fear of meeting an offended brother, as in this case? Whatever it is that has sent thee this morning over the brook Jabbok call upon Him, as did Israel's king—"O, Lord, I am oppressed; entreat for me." Third—Our first application may appear to fail, but believing importunity will ultimately succeed. The hour of weakness is the hour of victory, and as a prince you may prevail. Christ's purpose is to bring our faith to the test, and

WHEN WE ARE WEAK THEN ARE WE STRONG.

And blessed is that weakness which throws all its weight on Christ. Jacob went over the brook Jabbok thinking of Esau, but in wrestling he forgot all about it. It was not so much reconciliation he needed as the friendship of God. He received a new name—Israel, prince. Has it not often been so with ourselves? In sorrow we go across the brook and ask Him, it may be, to spare the child's life, but when there we find there is something more needful than that. When we ask for temporal blessings God does not always grant them until we find the need of spiritual, and then He gives both together.

The fourth lesson to which Mr. Taylor called attention briefly was that spiritual conflicts always leave a mark behind and make memorable the places of conflict. This point was illustrated and attention was called to the marked contrast between Jacob's former life and his career from this onward. And in all our conflicts and wrestlings the two things that troubled Jacob most will most interest us, namely—What is thy name? and bless me; and may we like him, never let go until we obtain the blessing, and as princes prevail over the Most High.

NAVAL GOSPEL.

A Lesson on Justification by Faith—Sermon by Chaplain Kane on the United States Ship Vermont.

The officers and men of the United States receiving ship Vermont, lying off the Brooklyn Navy Yard, assembled aft on the gundeck of that vessel, yesterday morning, to the number of about two hundred, and joined in the services set down for their spiritual digestion. Chaplain James Kane preached the sermon, taking for his text Romans v., 1—"Therefore being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

DOCTRINAL PREACHING,

the reverend speaker said, is often denounced as wearying, uninteresting and without profit, and the preacher often finds himself compelled to apologize for what he may have to present as the message from the living God. Sermons on morality or justification by works require no persuasion to be accepted, and no effort is needed to obtain a hearing for such themes. How different it is when opposite theories are unfolded which find no congeniality in the human heart! Offer the salvation by works and it is eagerly accepted. Justification by faith was a stumbling block in the way of the Jews and was the bone of contention in the time of the Reformation. If we take the Bible as our guide we must be [illegible] preachers and doctrinal hearers. The doctrines of the

GUILT, CORRUPTION AND RUIN

of man by [illegible] his fall, his justification by faith in the atoning blood [illegible]; his adoption by faith into the family of God; the [illegible] nature and evidence of this faith; the immediate [illegible] of the Holy Spirit in the work of regeneration, progressive sanctification, and [illegible] all his offices of heavenly consolation. These are [illegible] of every [illegible] into the kingdom of heaven. But we speak only of what is to be done inside the mind and heart of each individual, [illegible] that this salvation of the soul cannot be brought about by imperfect and

[illegible] OF REPENTANCE.

Pardon of all sin from God and purity for eternal ages, we must remember, are offered not as a [illegible] thing to be forced upon an unwilling recipient, but as a priceless boon. If their religion be not rejected altogether, and the hearer still expects and hopes to derive an everlasting benefit from it, he should take it [illegible] as he finds it and allow its truths to wound [illegible] that they may heal afterwards—[illegible] in the beginning that they may make alive in the end. How would any one among you feel, sailor-mates, were you to know that this was to be your last earthly Sabbath? How trivial and insignificant would not the things of this seem to you. Exemption in the past gives no assurance of safety for the future.

THE WISE MARINER PREPARES IN TIME,

so that when the storm comes he is not taken aback—he is not found wanting. Reformation, in a moral being, is effected by bringing the desires and inclinations [illegible] which [illegible] spring under the control of the [illegible] mind. Justification is the act of a judge acquitting one who is charged with crime. It is a higher blessing of grace than pardon. The latter frees from the penalty due to sin, but it does not fully restore the lost favor of God. Faith does not justify because of its own merit—other graces coexist with it in the heart of the believer, as repentance, love, &c. Every tree must bear its own fruit; so every individual must bring forth the fruit of a good life and accept

THE APPOINTED WAY OF SALVATION.

The benefits resulting are peace with God, His justification [illegible] through the righteousness of Christ, in whom [illegible] His Holy Spirit is given us. Inward peace of conscience comes from a consciousness of our reconciliation with God. In conclusion, the speaker said the acceptance of this doctrine does not lead to security in sin or indifference with regard to it, personal reformation and holiness being an indispensable duty. The chaplain then gave the prayer, after which the congregation sang the Doxology, the harmonicon lending its wheezy accompaniment, and the services ended. It is not here out of place, perhaps, to call the attention of the philanthropic who take an interest in the well-being of the men who "go down to the sea in ships," to the fact that a new and sweet toned instrument would greatly enhance the Sabbath services on the Vermont.

WASHINGTON CHURCHES.

Rev. Mr. Steele on the Efficacy of Prayer.

BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Steele on the Efficacy of Prayer.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1871.

The services at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church this morning were conducted by Rev. F. A. Steele, the rector, who discoursed on prayer, selecting for his text, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name He will give it you"—John xvi., 23. The thought, he said, presented by this day's services is,

THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER,

through the intercession of Jesus Christ. In the Gospel history we have followed our Lord through all his walks. He is, as it were, in the observance of the festivals of the year, about to ascend into heaven to be our High Priest at the right hand of God, and to receive gifts for men. He alone can ask the Father on the ground of His own righteousness, for His own sake, and all must plead His righteous name, ever dear to the Father, if they would obtain the blessings desired. Prayer, in a general sense, is an act of asking for a favor. In a religious sense it is an act of asking God for the benefits which He has to bestow. The Creator has made this mode of communication with Him not only

A PRIVILEGE, BUT A DUTY.

Prayer is offered under different circumstances and for various objects. It may be made when in our chambers, with none but the All-seeing eye upon us; together with the family, as we walk upon the street and in the congregation of worshippers. It may be supplicatory or intercessory for ourselves or for others. He spoke particularly of family prayer, which he feared was too much neglected, and which was so strongly commended in the Old Testament. Concerning the dispositions in which prayer should be offered, the earliest Christian should come before God with repentance for unforgiven sins and with a purpose to live in obedience to His law. Those who have consecrated themselves to God, who have formed the habit of praying to Him, will at times indulge sinful desires or tempers, and in the hour of prayer forget to confess these or to ask for grace to overcome the lesser venial sins. In the next place, to obtain the gifts implored they must come before God with a sincere desire for the things asked of Him.

INDIFFERENCE CERTAINLY CANNOT OBTAIN

the things one would wish from our Heavenly Father, and one of the greatest difficulties with which Christians have to contend in maintaining a spirit of devotion is the difficulty of realizing their condition and their wants, though a sense of them now and then comes upon them with an almost overwhelming force. It is not easy to retain it. They need often to pray for this very thing, to know and feel with all possible vividness and intensity that they are by nature vile creatures, subject, until we are reconciled to God through Christ, to the wrath of the Most High, and that even after being reconciled and after the Holy Spirit has begun the work of our sanctification, they are wholly powerless to do or be good or enjoy good, except as the Holy Spirit helps them every moment. Again, prayer, to find acceptance with the Lord, must be accompanied with faith that He will hear us, not with faith that we shall obtain just what we ask, but that which we need in accordance with His holy will. Would it be wise, would it be God-like, would it be benevolent to grant whatsoever it may please us to ask? Yet few men make full trial of the power of prayer or go to it with a determination to wrest from it its very last results. One more requisite is to be mentioned. For those things which the Christian continually needs he must ask for continually and regularly. Most of our blessings are of such kind that their daily renewal is necessary. This is especially true of spiritual blessings. The power to resist temptations, the graces which mend our characters in their weak points, and all the sanctifying influence of the Holy Ghost, because the united and frequent petitions of the Church are more efficacious than individual prayers for obtaining the blessings its members need in common. The true churchman should never neglect when it is in his power to attend the services in God's house. While family prayer should have its stated hours and private devotions never be neglected, ejaculatory prayer could always be offered, and the habit of lifting one's thoughts to God, morning, noon and night, was the practice of devout Christians in all parts of the world. The habit of praying at stated periods is necessary to maintain that temper of soul which makes special invocations in special times of need easy and almost spontaneous. These regular ascents on the wings of prayer keep us ready for the sudden flights to which we are compelled when unexpected evils disturb our rest.

IN CONCLUSION

he said if the whole or the greater number of the disciples of Christianity were, with an unfaltering resolution of each, to combine in asking that Heaven should not withhold one single influence which the utmost effort of united and persevering supplication would obtain. It would be the sign of that revolution being at hand which is to prepare the world for the Lord's second coming.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Frederick Hinckley on Bearing One Another's Burdens.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1871.

The attendance at the Unitarian church yesterday was large. Secretary Boutwell was in his usual seat. The pastor, Rev. Frederick Hinckley, preached from Galatians vi., 2—"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." The text was considered with special reference to the topics into which it naturally divides itself, viz.:—First, the Church; second, the law of Christ; third, the burdens of life which that law bids us mutually to share: then the basis of that law and the grounds on which that obligation of mutual sharing rests. The name Christ, he said, is often simply employed as a personal designation, a mere surname, to which we attach the name Jesus to distinguish Him from others. It is used also in another and distinct sense. We employ it as expressing a certain attitude in which Jesus stands before us, a specific relation which he occupies, a station which he fills, a mission which he accomplishes, a function which he executes, a work which he does. In some such official sense the speaker would use the term as suggested in the text, not as

THE POLITICAL CHRIST

of Hebrew expectation, nor as the theological Christ, but in a sense much deeper and more important and certainly more practical than either of these. In the sense which recognizes Him as the introducer of a new order of things in the spiritual experience of men, an order new in degree, if not in nature, [illegible] it may not be absolutely new in kind [illegible] the [illegible] of His work, [illegible] leadership and moral [illegible] as the Jesus is called the Christ, the [illegible]. The law of Christ was then [illegible] and represented as the law of that [illegible] moral element. [illegible] human life [illegible] with [illegible]. It renders this [illegible] of all human experience and brings them into

[illegible] CONTACT

and close communion with that experience. It makes them helpful of human condition and in the very best and largest way promotes human welfare. The burdens of life are various. There are burdens of duty—duty to home, to associates, to the unfortunate community, to the world at large; burdens for material support and [illegible] for moral progress; burdens of disappointment, bodily pain and mental anguish, of weakness of the flesh or of the spirit, of the physical nerve or of the moral sense; burdens of sinful inclination and sinful [illegible]. These burdens, says the Christian law, are to be borne in part at least by those less burdened, not that we are required to move these burdens entirely from their shoulders, but that we are enjoined to help others to [illegible] themselves in removing them, to join hands with them in strengthening their endeavor. The law of Christian sympathy and service bids us encourage one another in duty, counsel and [illegible] one another in effort and cheer each other in disappointment and despondency. It enjoins us to soothe each other's pains, to [illegible] each other's weaknesses, to [illegible] and [illegible] to reform each other from our sins, not [illegible], but [illegible] to commands, but [illegible] to love; not seeking, but giving. This [illegible] high Christian obligation, and that [illegible] the true one which recognizes and to the fullest accomplishes this object.

THE BASIS OF THIS CHRISTIAN LAW

is found—first, in our community of need; second, in our community of nature—we show differences of development, diversities of external condition; but back of these we find a kindred condition, and [illegible] divine [illegible]; third, we have community of recognition in Christianity. Christ knows no bond or free, no Greek or Jew, no barbarian or Scythian, no male or female. He knows none of the distinctions which are palpable in life. He looks through that to discern such a full man and a full child of God. Let us heed, then, this law of Christ, and bear one another's burdens in heartfelt sympathy and in helpful service.

> All nature feels attractive power,
> A strong, embracing force;
> From [illegible] the shower
> [illegible] in their course.
> So in the universe of mind
> Is felt the law of love,
> A [illegible], both strong and kind
> For all that live and move.
> In this [illegible] chain,
> [illegible]
> The [illegible] pleasure [illegible] pain,
> Linked to the feeling be it.

THE PULPIT IN ULSTER COUNTY.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF KINGSTON.

A Noble Passion—Sermon by Rev. Z. Grenell, Jr.

KINGSTON, May 14, 1871.

One of the ablest and most eloquent discourses that have been delivered in this city was preached by Rev. Z. Grenell, Jr., pastor of the First Baptist church, from Acts xvii., 16—"While Paul waited for them at Athens his spirit was stirred in him when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry." In opening the reverend gentleman remarked that Moses, descending Sinai, seeing the people singing about the golden calf, was filled with anger, and flung the tablets of stone from him so violently that they were broken. Elijah, beholding the

MUMMERIES OF THE PRIESTS OF BAAL

about their altar on the slopes of Carmel, grew so indignant as to forget his customary prudence and taunted them in the most exasperating manner. Paul in Athens, waiting for his friends, seeing on every hand pagan temples, images and altars and the general adhesion to idolatry, felt his spirit stirred within him, broke the silence to which he had constrained himself, and alone lifted up his voice against ideas and practices almost as venerable and as deeply rooted as Judaism. The similarity of emotion in these widely separated instances of

MOSES, ELIJAH AND PAUL

is striking. Each stood alone, opposed to thousands, yet what fidelity to the truth! what lion-hearted boldness! what splendid vehemence! what noble passion! This passion in Moses voiced itself in direct denunciation. In Elijah it spoke in sneers. In Isaiah it turned to ridicule, as when he pictured a man cutting a log in twain and taking half to make a fire to cook his dinner, while the remainder was fashioned into a god and worshipped. In Paul it rose to the dignified and glowing utterances on Mars' Hill. Such a feeling as this marks

A STRONG NATURE.

A positive character alone has intense emotions. Sluggish and superficial men are never roused to such a pitch of passion at the sight of wrong. The selfish and calculating man never exposes himself to danger in order to defend something he believes, or denounce something he regards as mischievous. The world's best men—men who have

HAMMERED HUMANITY INTO SHAPE—

have been men who could forget themselves in the ardor of their defence of the truth—men who sometimes felt their spirits flame up in a very passion of enthusiasm for the right, or in a blaze of indignation against the wrong. Luther went to Worms despite the memory of the martyred Huss; Knox, though a prisoner, flung the image of the Virgin into the river when it was pointed out for him to worship; Defoe, Bunyan—such men as these—have risen like beacon lights to pierce the darkness of centuries, because their love of God and the truth was a passion as well as a principle. We want such men to-day. We want men with such an absorbing devotion to what is good and such moving conceptions of the sinfulness of sin. Here is a man who is quite indifferent to what is beneficial or hurtful in community so long as his own comfort is not made or marred by it, but is virtuously indignant against a sin that unfavorably affects his own prosperity. He smiles at the simplicity of a neighbor who is swindled, but when he himself is duped he cries out,

"SEE WHAT A GREAT WRONG IS DONE!

Shall such sin go unpunished?" He discovers at once a great regard for honesty and a violent hatred of knavery. It is not his moral sense that speaks, but his selfishness. Here is another who lives on a little higher plane, whose wrath is kindled against wrong done to his fellow creatures because of his sympathy for them, but feels no regard for abstract righteousness—for what is good, what is divine. High above all this is the noble passion of the apostle. It was not a sense of personal injury that prompted his speech. It was no merely human sympathy that stirred his spirit, though he was not insensible that idolatry destroys its adherents as surely as the taper flame devours the moth it lures. He was jealous for God! The Athenians ignored the presence and providence of the true God. They accorded divine attributes to senseless stone, to imaginary deities, to dead heroes. They poured out the wealth of human devotion upon the creations of art and the dreams of fancy. The most magnificent products of wealth, skill and taste were made the ornaments of idol shrines. Paul, seeing his God thus dishonored and robbed, felt the double indignation of a Jew and a Christian flame up within him, and, face to face with the

SPLENDORS OF THE ACROPOLIS,

he cries out against the monstrous sin. God is still being dishonored. This example shames an indifference to prevalent and offensive sins. In this community how much wrong is done! what vices abound! what flagrant violations of divine law! Oppression, profanity, drunkenness, slander, Sabbath-breaking; seeing and hearing these we should burn with that sort of resentment that springs from love. Redeemed as we have been from the servitude in which others lie, we owe it to our Redeemer to warn others and seek their rescue. We need the spirit of the apostle—nay, more, the spirit of Jesus—a spirit of devotion to God and truth, a spirit of ceaseless, untiring opposition to sin of all kinds, wherever seen.

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THE DARIEN CANAL.

Operations of the Surveying and Exploring Expedition.

THE WORK ALMOST COMPLETED.

Rapid Survey of the Napipi Route from Cupica Bay to the Atrato—The Line Pronounced a Success.

The Tuyra-Atrato Route Not Yet Determined.

Details of the Exploration Over the "Divide" of 612 Feet Along the Napipi to the Atrato—Twenty-seven Miles in a Straight Line from the Pacific to the Atrato—Confidence of the Expedition in Its Success—The Tuyra-Atrato Route Regarded as a Disappointment—Explorers Still Absent from the Ship—Life Along the Tuyra—Opinions as to the Result of the Expedition.

PANAMA, May 3, 1871.

By way of supplement to my last telegraphic despatch announcing the discovery of an interoceanic canal route from Cupica Bay to the Atrato, it will be necessary to allude more fully to the details of the survey and otherwise explain the grounds upon which it is confidently pronounced a success. Commander Selfridge claims that although the examination of the line first commenced in January from the Gulf of Darien up the Atrato and Paranchita rivers and up the Tuyra and Cué rivers from the Pacific may not realize the expectations previously formed, owing to the altitude of the mountainous barrier, nevertheless the labors of the expedition have, up to the present, been amply rewarded by the important result which has attended the survey of what is generally known as the "Napipi route" from Cupica Bay. It is not to be inferred, however, that the other route, that upon which the expedition originally started, and which, after a reconnoissance, the commander stated had a "divide" of only three hundred feet, has proved a failure, since the exploring party from this side has not yet returned to the ship. They are expected here in a few days, when the official information will at once set aside all doubts on the subject. Meanwhile the intelligence communicated by the provision party which leave here and return once a week is not sufficiently encouraging to strengthen the hopes entertained a month ago. For five or six weeks past the two parties—that from the Atlantic side and that from the Pacific—have been energetically prosecuting their surveys in the immediate vicinity of the "divide," without, however, discovering the great depression said to exist in that direction. By this time nothing has been left undone to solve the problem, as the party left the "divide" over two weeks since on their return to Chipagana. But as they are drawing a line through the woods and are not following the course of the river, their progress has necessarily been very slow. The twenty-one men on the sick list at Boca Paya are, with one or two exceptions, recovering. Everything considered I have reason to believe that the entire operations of the expedition will have been finished by the 30th inst. As to the Napipi route various opinions are entertained. It has been repeatedly mentioned in contradistinction to many other discoveries across the isthmus, but it is very questionable whether the line has ever received the thorough investigation which this expedition has made of it. To be sure it is extensively known to those interested in the subject, but previous surveys have never attracted that attention which would tend to enlist popular recognition. Moreover, the numerous statements set forth by

THE ADVOCATES OF RIVAL ROUTES

must be received with caution. In many cases personal motives and not the common good have induced adventurers to proclaim, with unblushing impudence, the feasibility of certain routes of which they knew nothing. There has been written about the Isthmus of Darien more trash and nonsense, than has ever engaged the attention of scientific men. It would be useless to refer to the innumerable absurdities which characterize the effusions of the unscrupulous self-styled explorers who for the last fifty years have paid flying visits to the isthmus. According to some there must be a dozen routes for a ship canal; yet here we are, after 200 years, as far advanced as ever, unless, perhaps, it be determined that this route, by way of the Napipi, is sufficiently practicable for the purpose intended. That the great Atrato river has its natural advantages for a ship canal few will dispute. It has been explored and reported on by Trautwine, Kennith and General Michler and others, to say nothing of the extensive examination made of it by this expedition. Neither can it be denied that it presents obstacles which would require skill and ingenuity to overcome. Where the Atrato debouches into the Atlantic, in the recess of the Gulf of Darien, there is an ugly bar, for the removal of which various methods are suggested. Then the mighty current flows rapidly, even in the dry season, and nothing but the most powerful tugs could ever tow a vessel against it. The river, with all the minor objections that might be urged against it, is, nevertheless, regarded by the officers who have examined it entirely suitable for the object in view. As previously mentioned, the survey of this route from Limon Bay, which is a short distance from Cupica Bay, and about 200 miles from Panama, was commenced in the middle of March. Commander Selfridge having made his reconnoissance from the Pacific along the Napipi to the Atrato returned to the steamer, which was anchored about a mile from shore. The survey followed immediately, Mr. F. Collins, master, and Ensign Payne being in charge, and taking with them four seamen and four macheteros. The "divide," which rises abruptly from the shore, was ascertained to be exactly 612 feet. An old Indian trail, by which, no doubt, the inhabitants of Darien in former times were wont to convey their smuggled goods from the Atlantic to the Pacific, crosses the mountains and continues along the Napipi. A short distance further on an elevated plateau is reached two or three miles in extent. The trail goes over this plateau and strikes hills between seventy and eighty feet in height. Ten miles from the Pacific the Napipi runs through a gorge known as the Hucal range, the height of which is about four hundred feet. Following the trail the Rancho Grande is met with, being about half way between the divide and the Atrato. It is about 250 feet above the level of the sea.

THE VOLUME OF THE NAPIPI

being estimated at 1,000,000 tons per hour would, it is claimed, permit of lockage up to this point if necessary. The country is broken until we come to the Doguado river, which is twenty-five miles to the Atrato. The surveyors went to work with all possible despatch, and having crossed the "divide," lost no time in pushing forward along the trail. The Napipi was found to be very crooked, a fact shown by the result of the survey, for while the party travelled sixty-nine miles and a half to reach the Atrato, they subsequently ascertained the distance in a straight line to be only twenty-seven miles. Arriving at the Rancho Grande, which is the head of canoe navigation, there being very little water in the river from the "divide" to that point, the party entered the canoes which had previously been engaged for them for the purpose of conveying provisions. The usual amount of suffering from mosquitoes and sand flies had to be endured. Toward evening one of the canoes generally started some distance ahead of the other in order to build a rancho for the night upon the banks and cook some necessaries. Operations were carried on until about dusk, and the party commenced afresh the following morning at daybreak. Nothing of an unusual character occurred to mark the progress of the party, and the operation throughout was that routine description so well known in connection with such surveys. The height of the Atrato above mean tide at the junction of the Napipi was found to be only forty-one feet. The party started to return on the 11th ult., and arrived on board the Resaca eight days afterward. The Napipi flows through a mountainous country for about thirteen miles from the dividing ridge. As I have already intimated by telegraph the propositions of Commander Selfridge in relation to the route and the grounds upon which he claims success for the survey, thirteen locks he considers would be sufficient from the Atrato to the junction of the Doguado river, from which, among other sources, the supply of water is expected. Then a sufficiently deep cut could be made, and, after tunnelling through the divide, descend to the Pacific by nine locks. As already mentioned, the distance from the Pacific to the junction of the Napipi and Atrato rivers is under forty miles, and from the Atrato to the Atlantic about one hundred and twenty miles, which, if the canal were constructed, would make the entire

DISTANCE FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

about one hundred and fifty miles.

This in brief is the route recently surveyed and of which such ardent hopes are entertained. Whether the canal will be constructed in the direction alluded to remains to be seen. Doubtless many are ready to condemn it at a glance, owing to the engineering difficulties to be overcome, but it would be a sorry compliment to the great men of the present age were it to be positively asserted that the physical obstacles which it may present were insuperable, considering the magnitude of the object purposed to be realized. But there is a difficulty which besets this enterprise that the most brilliant engineers cannot remedy, and that is the whereabouts to find the efficient necessary labor. It is generally admitted that the achievements of engineering science are alone limited by expense, but the question of labor certainly requires mature consideration. To be sure, a large portion of the population of Carthagena might be relied upon, but it would assuredly require great reward to induce white laborers to work in the interior of the isthmus and expose themselves all the year round to the influence of the climate. So far, however, as the line from the Pacific along the Napipi is concerned, the climate is much better in every respect than in many portions of the isthmus. Indeed, the surrounding scenery of Limon Bay, the salubrity of the atmosphere and the excellent water found in several directions proved quite a source of enjoyment to the members of the expedition, and contrasted strongly with the sickly exhalations of decaying vegetation in the vicinity of the Gulf of Darien, and up the Atrato river. Without further discussing the question, it is well to mention that this route by the Napipi is regarded as a successful one by Commander Selfridge and the officers who surveyed it. He does not apprehend that any insurmountable difficulties stand in the way of competent engineers, and estimates that the entire cost of constructing the canal will come within $100,000,000. Thus the expedition confidently relies upon the fact of having satisfactorily solved the question as to the feasibility of this route. Whether it will be selected as the precise locality most eligible for the great work it is impossible to say, but it is certainly a matter for congratulation to know that the strenuous and unflagging efforts of this expedition than which a better organized or a more thoroughly equipped one never sailed upon such an enterprise, have been rewarded to that extent that the commander points with certainty to the fruitful result of his investigation. Well and truly has it been said that the execution of the long contemplated project would be the mightiest event in favor of the peaceful intercourse of nations which the physical circumstances of the globe present to the enterprise of man.

THE TUYRA-ATRATO ROUTE.

A full description of this route has already appeared in the HERALD. The line was commenced early in February last from the Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic side, and from the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific. About three months have elapsed since operations were actually begun, and yet, even at this date, it is impossible to say what the result will be, since it would be almost unjust to predict a failure before the official report shall have been placed in the hands of the Commander. Earnest hopes are still entertained that the route will be announced as a suitable one, and that the unceasing energy, courage and wonderful perseverance of the explorers on both sides shall be crowned with a deserving triumph. An eye witness of many a hard day's work and many a night of torture inflicted by the villainous insects, I can aver that the officers and men of this expedition have prosecuted their labors with a vigor and resoluteness under adverse circumstances that would indeed be difficult to surpass. From the manner in which matters were pushed forward and the willingness displayed by all hands to contribute to the success of the project, however great the incidental sufferings might be, it was evident that if a route lay in this direction they would find it. In previous letters the proposed line has been alluded to at length, the only link wanting being the height of the divide—a piece of information which is all important to the success of the expedition and very much desired. To be sure, Commander Selfridge, after making his reconnoissance in January last, announced that he had discovered a route with an elevation of 300 feet, as measured by his pocket compass; that it was not more than ten feet wide at the crest, while the base was not even a mile and a half. It may be mentioned by way of explanation that Commander Selfridge ascended the Atrato, and having entered the Cacarica river for some miles, landed adjacent to the "divide" in question and then proceeded on foot to Paya. Now, the regular surveying party which left the United States ship Guard in February did not ascend the Cacarica, but branched off into the Paranchita river, upon the recommendation of one of the engineers who had made a hasty reconnoissance of it the week before. It was up the last mentioned river the party were pushing forward when I left the Atlantic side for the Pacific, in March. No time was lost in commencing operations up the Tuyra river, and when the Resaca, having anchored at Chipagana, a large force was immediately despatched to the mouth of the Cué river, with orders to continue through the valley of that name until the "divide" should be reached. It will be unnecessary to recapitulate what has already been described at length in reference to the progress along the Cué. After the party had proceeded some distance up that river it was abandoned, owing to its tortuous course, and a way was cut through the woods. This method of proceeding proving exceedingly tedious the explorers returned to the river. Not the least difficulty to be contended against arose from the fact that the provisions, which in the first instance were conveyed in canoes from Pinogana to the mouth of the Cué, had to be carried by hand through the woods up to the pioneer party at the front. And this reminds me of the niggardliness and tight-fisted propensities displayed by the natives at Pinogana, who, perceiving, with their usual amount of

CHARACTERISTIC CUNNING,

that they were more or less depended upon, as the steam launch could not go to the Cué, owing to the shallowness of the river, struck for hard bargains for the hire of their canoes. The journey from Pinogana to the mouth of the Cué generally occupied about forty-eight hours, and the owner of the canoe in most instances refused to carry an ounce more than he stipulated for. Had it not been for the energy and executive ability of Mr. J. D. Kelly, one of the masters from the Resaca, who had been placed in command of the steam launch, the consequences might have been very serious. Information as to the progress of the party was frequently received, but the intelligence was never of that encouraging nature that many had been led to expect. Towards the beginning of April a large number of men fell sick, including nearly all the natives, who possess no such power of endurance as they are generally credited with. Indeed, the seamen from the ship in many cases proved themselves to be superior to the macheteros on their own ground. It is but just to the officer in command, Mr. Eaton, to state that although sorely distressed with an aching foot, he nevertheless continued the march with only five others, the remainder having been sent back to Boca Chica to a temporary hospital erected there under the charge of Dr. Fussell. I have already given the details of Mr. Eaton's survey, and will only add that sufferings and privations endured during his indefatigable career were not a whit less than those which marked the progress of the party from the Atlantic side. When Mr. Barnes, accompanied by Mr. Couden, crossed the divide on April 3, leaving their party near the head waters of the Paranchita to await their return, he communicated with Mr. Eaton a few days afterwards. It is evident they must have come over in a more southerly direction than that crossed by Commander Selfridge, for the elevation found by Mr. Barnes was more than treble that discovered by the former in January last. Howbeit, Barnes and Couden returned to their party on the Atlantic side in order to prosecute a more

VIGOROUS SEARCH FOR THE DEPRESSION

said to exist in the vicinity of the exploring ground, while Eaton's men continued their march to make the connecting line. Up to my leaving the Resaca, on the 21st ult., to forward despatches, no further intelligence had been received relative to the operations of either party. Notwithstanding this state of facts hopes were entertained that an elevation of 400 feet would be obtained, and intelligence to that effect was eagerly awaited on board the Resaca. On the morning of the 21st the steam launch, in charge of Mr. Kelly, left the Chipagana for Pinogana, a distance of about fifty miles, to have forwarded by canoes another cargo of provisions to the mouth of the Cué river. It was generally expected that Mr. Eaton's party would commence their return to the steamer on the 29th April, by which date the "divide" was to have been examined, drawing a line from the mouth of the Cué, which would occupy about a fortnight, so that the party is daily expected on board the Resaca, which, upon their arrival, will immediately weigh anchor for Panama. Meanwhile the hydrographic work and triangulation are being actively carried on in the vicinity of Chipagana, under the supervision of Commander Selfridge. The Resaca is anchored about a mile and a half from the settlement, on the opposite shore, where the current occasionally runs at five knots an hour. Time passes heavily, and were it not for the great undertaking in which the expedition is engaged, and the hopes that success in some degree will compensate for the vast amount of trouble, hardship and anxiety which mark the enterprise, life on the Tuyra would be unendurable. Although not possessing the same ungainly aspect which renders the route from the Atlantic side so disagreeable to traverse, there is, nevertheless, a most uninviting appearance presented on all sides, and when the water is low the muddy banks show themselves in all their hideous deformity, while rank and decaying vegetation contributes its odoriferous mite to the sickly looks of everything around. It takes a strong nerve to drive away

THE APPREHENSIONS OF FEVER

which the Tuyra at times unrefreshingly suggests. Fortunate is it that the current flows so swiftly, for otherwise the mortality among the inhabitants of the various settlements along the river would be something enormous. As it is, even the natives do not escape the malarious effects of their surroundings. But it must be added that the vile liquor which is very freely indulged in by the macheteros contributes largely to their speedy deaths. Even the celebrated "Jersey lightning" could not compare with the ferocious fluid sold in the settlements either in point of pungency or certainty of aim at the heartstrings of those who frequently imbibe it. Aged men at any of the settlements are indeed few and far between, nor are the walks to the neighboring churchyards permitted to grow green. The several funerals I witnessed at Pinogana strongly impressed me with the idea that the grave has few terrors for the people of that interesting locality. When the soul of a poor man takes its flight the body, after being "waked" and howled over by a party of women well primed with whiskey, is put into the common coffin and carried to the cemetery. A hole has already been dug, and the remains are dumped into it without much ceremony, clay is thrown over, and after some wild screaming the bottle is passed around, and all return in great glee, ready to bury half a dozen on the same terms. The majority of the natives being indolent and ignorant are readily imposed upon by some of the more wily of their sable companions. They work just sufficiently to provide for the commonest necessaries, content with the anticipation of a prolonged carouse, after which they become penniless and must work again, merely to repeat the dose; and so they live from year to year, almost without knowing the object of their existence. In point of cleanliness or deportment they are assuredly far beneath the Indians, whom they affect to despise, and whose territory they invade in search of India-rubber. Easter and Christmas times are the two great periods of the year when these rubber hunters abandon themselves to the full swing of their barbaric amusements, the principal one being the drunken fandango, in which they are joined by the women, who, in lieu of singing, scream until they are hoarse. Chipagana is, perhaps, the dullest place out of prison. So far as health is concerned, a well-regulated penitentiary would be the more preferable. The huts are all huddled together, the atmosphere is stifling and the swamp at the eastern end, through which the pigs gambol and grunt, is

SUFFICIENT TO CREATE A PLAGUE.

The monotony of the day is occasionally varied by the spectacles presented in the narrow lanes. A little naked urchin mounts a good-sized hog of his own ebony color, which, perhaps, frightened at the encumbrance, starts off at a good pace. Then the half-starved cur dogs, by way of frolic, but in reality to dispel the thoughts of hunger, join in pursuit, yelping at a great rate. As a general thing, the hunt is maintained with spirit until the boy tumbles into the gutter, where his watchful parents oftentimes find him asleep. Bongos arrive at intervals from Panama with provisions, for which the natives know how to charge a good round sum. There are no habitations along the Tuyra river after leaving Chipagana until Santa Maria is reached, the next being Molenca and the last Pinogana. They all present the same forlorn, sleepy, woebegone aspect, and are totally devoid of interest except for the old associations connected with them. Here and there the remains of an old Spanish fort may be seen, but time and the withering influences of the climate have rendered them so many irreclaimable wrecks. Those regions were never sought in the first instance to render the wealth of the soil accessible and available by permanent improvement of the means of internal communication, but to rudely rake together by any means, however violent or nefarious, sufficient of the precious metals to purchase a life of luxury and indolence in the Old World. The gold hunter, the man-killer has been here; the buccaneer has cut his desperate path across its rugged fastnesses; the Spanish soldier has fought and died to preserve the hidden treasures to which his country claimed the right; the schemer has led hither his victim to perish on its inhospitable shores, but all have left the region of Tuyra river as wild and desolate as they found it. But whether by this route or any other the time has come when the dream of centuries must be realized. The barrier across the isthmus must be broken—an enterprise which not only the demands of commerce but the voice of the hurricane which howls around the Cape loudly proclaim to be one of immeasurable importance and necessity. It is only by the earnest labors of such an expedition as that now engaged in the present survey that the country can become known. Should it appear that the route by the Tuyra river and up the Cué is impracticable for canal purposes it will require no future examination to settle the question, so far as this portion of the isthmus is concerned. The investigation has been of the most complete description, but if the route does not exist, by way of the Paranchita river from the Atlantic it will be something to know it. Even though the much-talked-of "divide" should turn out to be more than four hundred feet, which is not unlikely, there are those who would offer strong objections to this route because of its length, and more especially on account of the vast sum that would be required to complete the work. Undeterred, however, by the

VARIOUS EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION

which his exploration has given rise to Commander Selfridge has worked zealously since the commencement, in the hope that a route does exist in this direction. An important result of the expedition will be the reliable knowledge as to this section of the isthmus it will impart to the world. The Spaniards have left scarcely a perceptible impress, beneficial or otherwise, upon its wild and tangled surface. It remains the same uncleared, uncultivated, unwholesome district for centuries. The forests are still thick, impenetrable jungles of huge trees and matted underwood, swarming with venomous reptiles. It is certain, however, that the Spaniards were well acquainted with the shortest road from ocean to ocean, and that, in fact, that the country was better known two centuries ago than it is at the present day. But all well-organized expeditions contribute so much to the knowledge as to the shortest, the most feasible and the cheapest route across the isthmus.

On the 21st ult., as already mentioned, an open launch, rigged as a sloop, set sail from Chipagana for Panama, in charge of Lieutenant Curtis, to convey despatches and return with the mails. The other passengers were Mr. Crawley, captain's clerk, the geologist and your correspondent, together with a crew of four men. The distance to Panama was about 120 miles. With a fair breeze the little craft scudded down the river in good style; but once into the Gulf of San Miguel we were becalmed until evening, when the launch was impelled by a gentle wind. Off Punta Lorenzo not a ripple was to be seen on the broad expanse, and so anchor was dropped until one o'clock in the morning, when we again got under way. The beautiful Pearl Islands were passed towards evening, but other calms succeeding the launch did not arrive at Panama until the 24th. Much speculation is indulged in here as to the result of the expedition. Those who have been connected with the city for years, and who seem to have posted themselves thoroughly upon the subject of canals, are not inclined to regard the present survey with much favor, and contend, perhaps with some excusable degree of prejudice, that the shortest and only feasible route across the isthmus is by way of the Chagres river, the entrance to which is now being sounded and examined by the officers of the United States steamer Nipsic. The Resaca will leave Chipagana about the 10th inst., and, after landing the officers of the expedition at Panama, will probably proceed to Callao. The United States storeship Guard, now lying in the Gulf of Darien, has orders to be in Aspinwall before the 15th inst., on or about which date she will clear for New York.

These are the state of facts up to the present date. The Cupica-Atrato route is confidently asserted to be a success, while that by way of the Tuyra and Cué rivers does not warrant the bright expectations previously formed of it, judging by the intelligence conveyed from the mountains nearly a month ago in relation to the height of the elevation. The rainy season is close at hand, and before many days the operations of the expedition must entirely cease.

A STATUE TO FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

The friends of the late gifted poet, Fitz-Greene Halleck, who may desire to contribute towards the erection of a full length bronze statue of him, for which a site has been selected by the Commissioners of the Central Park, are invited to forward their subscriptions to any member of the committee named below. The sum of $12,000 is required for the erection of the statue, a considerable portion of which amount has been already subscribed by citizens of New York. The officers and committee having charge of the work are as follows:—Samuel F. B. Morse, President, No. 5 West Twenty-second street; James Grant Wilson, Secretary, 15 East Seventy-fourth street; Benjamin H. Field, Treasurer, 21 East Twenty-sixth street. Trustees:—William C. Bryant, S. B. Chittenden, Hamilton Fish, William Kemble, Samuel B. Ruggles, William H. Appleton, William T. Blodgett, Andrew H. Green, Evart A. Duyckinck, John H. Gourlie. The following are among those who have already subscribed to the fund:—

John M. Bixby	$500	A. Oakey Hall	$100
Moses H. Grinnell	250	Saml. F. B. Morse	100
Hamilton Fish	250	Wm. Cullen Bryant	100
Benj. H. Field	250	Gulian C. Verplanck	100
Frederic De Peyster	250	T. W. C. Moore	100
S. B. Chittenden	250	William T. Blodgett	100
Benj. R. Winthrop	250	Wm. Walter Phelps	100
Jas. Gordon Bennett	250	David Dudley Field	100
John David Wolfe	250	George H. Boker	50
John A. C. Gray	100	Jas. Grant Wilson	25
Thos. Hall Faile	100	Alfred Pell	25
A Lady Friend	100	John Roberton	25
David Stewart	100	John Bigelow	25
Wm. M. Evarts	100	Geo. W. Curtis	25
William Niblo	100	Ellsworth Eliot	10

THE GREAT CREVASSE IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrest of the Man Who Cut the Levee.

[From the New Orleans Republican, May 9.]

The sheriff of St. John the Baptist parish reports to the Governor that the Bonnet Carre levee was cut by the federal forces of Bonnet Carre camp in 1863, and almost every year since that time it has been cut by Mr. Edward Porche, owner of the plantation where the crevasse occurred. Mr. Porche has been arrested for cutting the levee, and has given bonds in the sum of $1,000 to appear before the District Court in October next. The St. John the Baptist *Pioneer* of the 6th says:—The crevasse at Bonnet Carre is still running in all its mad fury, and even all efforts to stop the widening of the break have proved fruitless, and the work has been abandoned, and the unchained waters of the Mississippi go tearing over the beautiful fields, carrying destruction and desolation with them. From a point near the break the scene is truly heart-rending, and would move with pity any but a man devoid of human feeling. 'Tis true a little care and watchfulness would have prevented all this ruin, but when we view the terrible retribution, the remembrance of their error is drowned in the milk of human kindness. Where once stood those neat little cottages, the happy homes of many of our most honest and industrious citizens, now rush the fierce and angry waves, dashing to pieces the result of years of toil, uprooting the very trees which once surrounded them. Above and below, as far as the eye can reach, the fields so lately covered with a wealth of sugar cane, are covered with a vast sheet of water, the cabins deserted, while far beyond an occasional sugar house lifts its head above the surface. Most of the planters for some distance have left their houses and found shelter with some of their more favored neighbors. The water has already reached some of the low lands in the rear of Joseph L. Bourgeois' plantation, at the upper line of this parish, and we are informed that it is some distance below Kennerville. Many of the planters in the upper portion of the parish have put up draining machines in order to save their crops. The only hope we have is a continued fall of the river, and the prospect for the same is quite favorable at present; but we hope that the severe lesson we are now receiving will not soon be forgotten by the people of this parish.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Music.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Miss Kellogg, Mme. Ilmela, Caroselli and Susini form the quartet for "Martha" this evening. "Faust" will be repeated on Wednesday, "The Sicilian Vespers" will be given on Friday, and the season will close on Saturday night with a performance of "Robert le Diable," in which Miss Kellogg will for the first time essay the *rôle* of Alice.

THEODORE THOMAS.—This celebrated leader and his entire orchestra commence a summer season of popular concerts at Central Park Garden to-night. The programme is better than any Philharmonic one we have heard this season, comprising selections from Beethoven, Wagner, Reinecke, Thomas, Bruch, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Strauss, Adam and Lumbye. That is variety enough.

EUTERPE.—This admirable society will give their last concert at Association Hall on Wednesday. The soloists will be Miss Brainerd, Miss Sterling, Miss Barron; Messrs. Clark, Remmertz, Hess, Mason, Lewenberg, Matzka and Brannes. Mr. John P. Morgan is the conductor.

JULLIEN.—This *chef d'orchestre*, who has gained a high reputation in London and Paris, and inherits much of his renowned father's talent, will commence a season of vocal and instrumental concerts and *fêtes d'été* at Terrace Garden on the 25th inst. These concerts will be given on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays during the summer.

ANNA MEHLIG.—This accomplished pianist bids farewell to New York on Wednesday next in a grand matinée at Steinway Hall, in which she will be assisted by Ole Bull and Thomas' orchestra.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS.—Ole Bull has a benefit at the Academy on Tuesday, and Miss Inez Henriques de Leon a private testimonial concert at Steinway Hall to-night.

The Drama.

OLYMPIC.—A new adaptation of Ainsworth's novel, "Jack Sheppard," will be produced at this theatre to-night. The cast is an exceedingly strong one, comprising Messrs. Mortimer, Studley, Fox, Pearson and Mordaunt and Miss Harland, Mrs. Prior and Jennie Yeamans.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The *opéra bouffe* season will close this week, and on Monday next the London, Paris and New York pantomime company will open with "The Three Hunchbacks."

FIFTH AVENUE.—Byron's beautiful comedy, "Not Such a Fool as He Looks," will be given this evening for the first time, with Charles Mathews as Sir Simon Sample, Davidge as Mould, Miss Linda Dietz as Miss Felicia, Miss Morant as Mrs. Merton and Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Mould.

BOOTH'S.—"Winter's Tale" enters upon its fourth week this evening, and will likely keep the boards for the remainder of the season.

WALLACK'S.—"Randall's Thumb" has proved such an unqualified success that it will be the attraction at this standard theatre until Mr. Moss opens his summer season with "Effie."

NIBLO'S.—"Kit" has got into smooth running order now, and its success after the Shakspearian *fiasco* ought to convince the management that the theatre is only suitable for spectacles and sensational plays.

Miscellaneous Dramatic Notes.

"Rank" enters upon its second week at Lina Edwin's. Its successor is not yet named.

"L'Africaine" will be given to-night at the Stadt.

Whally will be the attraction in the new Bowery play, "The Gold Belt."

Little Nell, the California Diamond, opens at Mrs. Conway's Park theatre, Brooklyn, this week.

Delehanty, Hengler, Sheridan and Mack open at the Globe to-night. Josh Hart appears in "The Tempter Foiled."

Joseph Murphy closes his engagement at Wood's on Saturday.

James H. Budworth appears this week at the Comique as "Offenbach, the Dutch Actor."

Dan Bryant has some very amusing features on his bill this evening.

Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels have many novelties to introduce in their performance.

Tony Pastor has two companies and seven new stars.

Miss Jean Burnside will make her début this evening in dramatic recitals at the Union League Club theatre. The programme is a very attractive one.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

J. N. Pattison & Co. have issued a small, cheap and very handsome edition of Strauss' works, convenient in size and clearly engraved. The publishers intend following this edition with the works of other celebrated European composers in similar form.

Ditson & Co.'s editions of the Italian operas, scores and libretto are the best and cheapest we have seen. Not a note is omitted in the score, and copious explanations of the various acts accompany each opera. The life of the composer and the argument of the opera are added to each work.

W. A. Pond & Co. publish the following:—"Chant du Rouet." Lysberg. A sparkling, characteristic work, in which an imitation of the hum of the spinning wheel is given. The theme in 6-8 time is repeated in the middle of the work by the left hand, while the right accompanies it with an arpeggio figure very like the "Spinnerlied" of Litolff.

"Rondo Criollo." G. W. Warren. An unmeaning, labored and uninteresting arrangement of certain queer themes, which strike us as being of Hungarian origin.

"La Coquette." Mazurka caprice. J. H. Goodrich. A work of undoubted excellence, and out of the beaten path, too. It is worthy of a composer who has made his mark in the domain of true art.

"Rustling Leaves." Idyl. G. Lange. A pleasing and popular mazurka, without any special merit in the themes.

"Solitude." Reverie. Homer N. Bartlett. In the first and last parts of this work the composer seems to have been inspired with a desire solely to exhibit his knowledge of counterpoint. The effect is like what would be produced by a writer who searches the dictionary for polysyllabic and rarely used words, and scatters them through his composition without understanding the proper use of them. The best part of the work is a palpable plagiarism from Chopin.

"Scherzo." F. Brandeis. A musicianly work, but hardly as interesting as others we have seen written by the same composer. A figure is introduced in one of the themes, which is a strong reminder of Gottschalk.

H. N. Hempsted & Co., Milwaukee, publish one of Campana's beautiful little songs, entitled, "Speak to Me."

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Coroner Hermann yesterday commenced an investigation in the case of Thomas Reilley, the youth of twenty years, who was killed, corner of Twenty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, early Saturday morning, by being run over by a train of freight cars, with steam dummy attached, belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, as heretofore published in the HERALD.

John Reilley, a brother of deceased, stated that he got aboard the train at the depot (Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue) and rode down to Twenty-fourth street, where, seeing deceased on the sidewalk, he told him to get on the rear car. Without seeing more of his brother the witness rode down to Barrow street, jumped off and went to his work. Later in the day he learned that Thomas had been killed. The investigation will be continued on Tuesday.

At the inquest on the body of Pat Madden, Jr., who was killed Friday evening by a train on the Flushing Railroad, held Saturday, in Long Island City, two witnesses only were examined—Mr. Newell, who was riding in the wagon with the Maddens, and Mr. York, the flagman. Mr. Newell testified that they saw the flagman and he warned them of danger, but that the elder Madden, who is not expected to live, struck the horse with a club, attempting to cross before the train arrived. He stated that they had been drinking. Mr. York testified that he attempted to stop the party. The inquest was then adjourned until to-day. A permit to bury the body was granted by Coroner Tewksbury. A large number of witnesses have been summoned, and it is expected a verdict will be given to-day.

On Saturday evening James Bailey, engineer on the Rockaway branch of the South Side (Long Island) Railroad, was killed by falling between the engine and cars.

CRUSADE AGAINST THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The Board of Excise of Hempstead, Long Island, have resolved to grant but four liquor licenses. There are about forty dealers. The Board is of the opinion that it has the right to act as it pleases, and expresses its determination to force the unlicensed dealers to suspend.

The Excise Board of Greenport has refused to grant any licenses. It has decided to aid the temperance folks in crushing out the liquor traffic. An appeal to the courts is to be taken in both cases.

MISSING BROOKLYNITES.

Richard Orpen, a patrolman attached to the Fifth precinct station, has been missing since the 2d inst. On that day he drew a month's pay, and his family and fellow officers are seeking for him.

Edward Powers, a magnetic doctor, has been missing from his residence, No. 552 Lafayette avenue since Friday afternoon last. He is about fifty-two years of age, and his wife thinks he was in a troubled state of mind when she last saw him.

THE LAST SHAKE.

Our Correspondent in a Chilean Earthquake.

Graphic Description of the Rumblings, Tumblings and Convulsions.

The Effects in Santiago, Valparaiso, Talca, Chillan and Elsewhere.

An Intrepid Priest at the Altar.

SANTIAGO, March 26, 1871.

"Yesterday we were standing in the portals of eternity" are the words which head a despatch received here to-day from Curico, in the southern part of the valley in which this city stands, and applying the sentence to the whole of Chile I think it sums up the situation with a terrible terseness.

At about eleven o'clock yesterday morning Chile was convulsed by a shock of earthquake the most powerful experienced in twenty years, and at twenty minutes past five o'clock in the afternoon a repetition of the awful phenomenon occurred of about equal force, but somewhat lesser duration. These two major *temblores* were also followed by numerous minor shocks up to this evening, but now, that an unusually copious shower of rain has fallen, the fear of the danger has passed, and the people are once more tranquil.

The exact time at which the city of Santiago was affected was four minutes before eleven o'clock, that being indicated by the stopping of the town clock in the plaza on the tower of the Intendencia. At that hour all the churches were thronged with worshippers, the majority, of course, being women, engaged in celebrating the Feast of Annunciation. All places of business were closed, and the town wore a holiday aspect, all religious feast days being here more zealously observed than the Sabbath. Suddenly a slight thrill of the earth was felt, lasting two or three seconds, and then a violent trembling emotion ensued, followed without intermission by a distinct rolling or twisting movement, the whole phenomenon having a duration of about seventy seconds. But in that brief period the city barely escaped being a mass of dusty ruin. The houses rocked, creaking and cracking; church towers swayed with a sweep of three or four feet in the air; the bells in the steeples were rung by the movement, dogs barked, flocks of frightened pigeons hovered over the city, and dismayed humanity rushed into the streets and squares blanched with fear, smiting on their breasts and uttering "*misericordia!*" Then came a lull of rest when the motion had ceased, and in a few minutes people were back in their houses and anxiously wondered whether such a terrible shock could have swept through the land without having razed some city to the ground. At present we have only partial reports, and the gravest fears exist that great damage has been done, either further southward or in Peru or Bolivia, to the north of us. Next came examinations of walls and estimations of damage, but these, it was happily discovered, were slight; so slight, in fact, as to create some surprise. One of the walls of the Archbishop's palace was rent open, leaving a fissure of about two centimetres in breadth and one of the inner walls of the Intendencia, as also of the Café Santiago, was similarly cracked its entire height. Several flagstaffs were broken and the interior walls and heavy earthen-tiled roofs of a large number of dwelling houses were considerably injured.

In the churches there was experienced more or less panic, as the terrified assemblages hurried to the doors, and many persons were contused and some severely trampled upon. At the Church of the Merced it is reported that two women had their arms broken, and in most instances women were the personal sufferers. But it must be said also that in these panics most of the fault lies with the gentler sex, for the women of Santiago, as of most Spanish countries, insist upon wearing long, trailing skirts, and when a rush is made, these being trampled upon, their wearers are thrown down and scores of others fall over them. It is asserted here by those who were present at the time that the doors of the burning Church of the Compañia were by this means blocked full of human beings and the world was appalled by a tragedy in which over two thousand lives were lost. This was eight years ago; but the ladies have not yet altered their fashion. At one of the churches here yesterday one of the officiating priests immortalized himself. Upon perceiving the severity of the shock and the calamity which it seemed to portend he ceased in the service, calmly recommended the congregation to leave the edifice, and, resignedly turning to the altar, bent his head reverently upon his hand, as though engaged in silent prayer, the perfect ideal of pious resignation. He maintained this attitude until all the danger had passed.

With regard to the extent of the motion in the *temblor* I have just described it is difficult to estimate the rise or fall of the earth, but at the time of its occurrence I happened to be in the rooms of a young New York artist who is here painting Andine scenery. Large paintings upon the walls were found, after the excitement was over, to have swung and remained two and a half inches off the level; but this can only indicate partially the vibration, for there was considerable friction as the heavy frames chafed the walls, and the nails supporting the lower edges of the frames were in some cases broken off, while in every instance the pictures had been thrown off from their supports. The rooms rocked so as to produce a sensation of giddiness, and the timbers creaked with a sound fully as loud as the creaking of a wicker basket when heavily strained. On the opposite side of the street is a large building, intended for a legislative and official headquarters, in a partial state of completion, and the walls of this structure seemed to sway with a sweep of two feet from the vertical line.

At a few minutes before one o'clock in the afternoon a second shock occurred, but of slight force and duration, and people generally were becoming more tranquillized up to twenty mintes past five o'clock, when nearly everybody was at dinner, and then a third scene of panic ensued, as a heavy, trembling and swinging movement was felt. Again the houses creaked, trees quivered and swayed, chandeliers, pictures and all pendant objects were swung violently about, and the water in the basins of the fountains was, in numerous cases, dashed over the brim, a height of not less than four or five inches. Servants rushed pale and breathless into the streets and courtyards with their masters and mistresses, *misericordias* were again uttered by thousands of voices, and in about fifty seconds the storm had abated. Nothing very serious seems to have resulted from this shock.

And now came the really anxious time as night settled down upon the convulsed and frightened city, and it was found that quite a strong, cool breeze was prevailing. The more experienced inhabitants augured much danger if this wind prevailed without rain for any length of time, as rain is always the supplement to an earthquake, even though, as here at present, rain may not be expected for some weeks yet to come, this being only the commencement of the fall or rainy season. To be awake was at least bad enough, but to be asleep during an earthquake carries with it something terrible in the mere anticipation. Awake one may rush into the *patios*, or at least make an effort to escape; but asleep a falling wall may prolong that slumber into the haze of eternity. Hundreds of people slept in the *patios*, improvising beds, and lay to snatch what rest they might under the light of the stars, while in the suburbs of the city scores of poor persons, whose houses were not built with courtyards, slept in the streets. I confess to the most appalling fear I have ever experienced—and I have felt many—but they differed widely from this fear; and I found that a young American dentist here was by no means loth of my company as a bedfellow. A room alone would have seemed lonely last night to either of us, and we slept together with our clothing on, ready for a dash into the street, with the doors ajar and a light burning dimly.

At three o'clock in the morning, while in a dozing and restless sleep, we were awakened by a sharp shock, which shook the bedstead so that our bodies quivered; but, by the time we fully understood it, it had ceased, and, waking and turning in nervous restlessness, we passed the remainder of the night.

About seven o'clock this morning a heavy shower of rain commenced falling, and the Sabbath is a damp and muddy one, but that which brings us these inconveniences is joyfully hailed, like "the bow in the heavens," as the assurance that the danger is past. Several slight tremors of the earth have been felt during the afternoon, but they indicate only the subsiding throbs of the great subterranean convulsions of yesterday. Each of the heavier shocks was accompanied by the heavy rumbling noise beneath the earth, resembling the roar of a furious wind, and the general direction of the wave or shock seems to have been from northeast to southwest.

To-day we have telegraphic and mail reports from many places down the Santiago valley, as well as along the line of the Valparaiso Railway, bringing news of the breaking of walls and the falling of houses, but no news of any great calamity has yet been forwarded. At Linares and Chillan several houses fell, but their occupants had already escaped.

At Talca the church of the Matriz suffered rather severely, large fissures in the walls having opened in several places and several of the arches were also broken. Seven shocks were experienced, and the force of the earthquake at that place was not been equalled since 1855. The bells of the churches rung with the movement and the people rushed in large numbers to the Matriz, desiring to enter the church, many among them being frantical enough to exclaim aloud:—

"*Queremos morir en la casa de Dios!*" (We wish to die in the house of God).

The priest, however, ordered the doors of the edifice to be closed, and, had a great calamity befallen, it would have been to his good sense that the people might have attributed their escape from being crushed by consecrated wall at least. And they are generally the most dangerous, (because the highest) walls in these countries. The cross on the tower of the church of San Francisco was dashed to the ground and broken, and portions of the walls were also thrown down. A state of the utmost terror seized the people of Talca, and women and children crowded the streets uttering piteous lamentations.

At Curico the first shock is reported to have been felt at eleven o'clock, and to have been succeeded by three lesser ones. These were followed by the heavy afternoon shock at half-past five o'clock. This was felt to be more severe, but of briefer duration than the first shock, and a number of broken walls and roofs bear witness to its might.

Rancagua seems to have experienced the first shock later than any other place as yet heard from—viz., half-past eleven o'clock. People rushed into the streets in a state of the most fearful terror, and the air was resonant with panic-stricken cries and *misericordias*. At one o'clock a second shock renewed the dread of the inhabitants, and then a few hours of relief was terminated at thirty five minutes past five by a short but heavy shock, which was accompanied by very loud rumblings and the creaking of doors and windows, the cries of women and children, and succeeded during the night by several minor shocks. Most of the inhabitants passed the night without undressing, and in the open air. Rain commenced falling here at three o'clock in the morning; but it is rather a strange incident of the whole phenomenon that at Chillan, Linares, Talca, Curico and all points so far heard from south of Rancagua, the rain commenced falling during the *temblores*.

At San Felipe, Llaillai, Limache and other small towns the shocks were severely felt, but no serious damage resulted.

A very singular accident, however, occurred on the line of the Southern railway, about sixty miles south of Santiago, during the heavy earthquake of the morning. While the morning train was running northward at full speed and crossing a country road it collided with a large ox-team wagon, containing six persons, men and women. The wagon was completely demolished and all the occupants were killed instantly. Diligent search failed to discover the heads of three of the victims, nor were their names even known for some days afterwards. It is affirmed that the oxen became frightened by the shock of earthquake, which occurred a moment previously, and started across the track just in front of the advancing train.

The Shake in Valparaiso—Injury to Public and Private Buildings—A Child Killed by a Falling Cornice.

VALPARAISO, March 29, 1871.

The heaviest shock of earthquake known in Chile for fifteen or twenty years occurred on Saturday at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and shook the city to its foundations. Its throes were marked, [illegible] extreme violence, lasting over one minute, and succeeded by an equally heavy, though briefer, shock shortly after five o'clock P. M. A considerable shock, also, was felt at one o'clock the same day, but in comparison with the others it was unworthy of notice, as was also one which was slightly apparent at a little after eight o'clock at night. In the first shock the Church of the Merced, in the Almendral, suffered somewhat, sustaining one or two fractures in the walls; and a heavy cornice in falling from a house injured a little girl so that she died on the following day. The two severest convulsions were such as to create intense fear among the people, and as each occurred hundreds of persons [illegible] rushed from the houses into the streets, many being in a state of *negligé* by no means usual for street attire. Some ten or a dozen houses also were more or less injured, in some of them the walls being much broken as to render them unsafe for occupation. The bell of the Custom House, as also those of several of the churches, rung in consequence of the violence of the oscillations, and considerable property in the form of glassware and bottled liquors, wines, &c., was destroyed in various stores and warehouses.

The waters of the harbor were much agitated and a wave was greatly feared, but fortunately none came, owing to the great height of many of the houses in the Calle Planchada, Calle Aduana, Calle San Juan de Dios, Calle Cochrane and other streets. The loss of life would have been terrible had the shock been more severe. The houses on the Cerro, too, are a standing menace to the lower town, and in toppling down three or four hundred feet, as they may do in any great *temblor*, they will crush everything beneath them.

A commission has been appointed by the Intendente to examine and report upon the extent of damage done, so that no injury may result hereafter from undiscovered fractures in buildings.

No information has as yet been brought from along the coast showing that damage has resulted to the seaboard towns.

LITERARY CHIT CHAT.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS, the English—or rather Scottish—poet, is going to write an account of his tour in Iceland.

MR. PERCY FITZGERALD has in the press a new biography, entitled "The Kembles," which gives an account of John Philip Kemble and his sister, the celebrated actress, Sarah Siddons.

H. W. VREEDE, the Utrecht Professor of Jurisprudence, has lately written a remarkable pamphlet in French, entitled "La Reconstruction de l'Empire d'Allemagne et la Liberté de l'Europe." As in his former writings, the learned author is by no means favorable to Prussia, and entertains great fears of the lust of conquest displayed by Prussianized Germany. He puts great faith in the united efforts of the neutral Powers, and he expects much from the action of the English Parliament. The most interesting portion of the *brochure* are various extracts from the letters of a noted South German "National Liberal," whose name, however, is not given.

THE LONDON ATHENÆUM announces that Mrs. Anne Eliza Bray has nearly completed a memoir of Joan of Arc. Last year she published her "Revolt of the Camisards of the Cevennes," and the year before her "Life of the Good St. Louis." When it is stated that Mrs. Bray is in her eighty-first year and that both the works last mentioned are notable for the freshness of mind and power of research they exhibit, it will be seen that she is a remarkable instance of the preservation of the mental faculties unimpaired at a very advanced age. The work which first gave Mrs. Bray reputation was suggested by the poet Southey, and published some thirty-[illegible] years ago.

BY THE DEATH of Mr. Samuel Halkett, Edinburgh has lost one of her most learned sons, and Great Britain one of the ablest of her literati. Mr. Halkett could "read all and speak most of the living languages of Europe," and was a zealous student of the Eastern tongues, both Shemitic and Indian. So retentive was his memory, said Sir William Hamilton, that he hardly knew what it was to forget a word. He had been keeper of the Advocates' Library since 1848. Mr. Halkett leaves incomplete a very valuable work—a dictionary of British anonymous and pseudonymous literature—for which he has been engaged during fifteen years in collecting materials from every quarter.

AMERICAN SOCIETY is the title of a new weekly paper published by the New York and Hartford Publishing Company of this city. As its title indicates it is a journal of fashionable life. Its mechanical execution is admirable, the type being large and clear and the paper tinted. Making all allowance for the crudities which seem inevitable in the first number of a paper, *American Society* is a decided improvement on other publications of the kind. Its contents are free from all objections, there being none of those features which have made society papers mere vehicles for the circulation of domestic scandals. One of its features—descriptions of private picture galleries in the United States—is especially deserving of praise, as it makes the public familiar with the treasures of art which adorn the homes of our wealthy citizens. The present number contains a portrait of Mlle. Nilsson, and each number will be illustrated by a likeness of some eminent lady. Altogether *American Society* promises to be a decided success.

New Publications Received.

From D. Appleton & Co.:—Copy of the new edition of Miss Yonge's "Beechcroft," and "Good For Nothing"; a novel, by Whyte Melville.

From Lee, Shepherd and Dillingham:—R. H. Newell's (Orpheus C. Kerr) "Varieties" in verse, and "Handbook of the Administration of the United States."

From James R. Osgood & Co., Boston:—John Hay's "Ballads" and Bret Harte's "Condensed Novels."

From S. R. Wells & Co.:—"Paralysis and Other Affections of the Nerves; Their Cure, &c." By George H. Taylor, M. D.

From Nichols & Hall, Boston:—"Bread Winners." By an anonymous authoress.

From Belknap & Bliss, Hartford:—"Fifty Years in the Magic Circle." A narrative by Signor Blitz of his professional life, &c.

From H. Dayton & Co.:—"The Commercial Traveller's Guide Book."

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVI..............................No. 135

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—COMEDY OF RANK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE GOLD BELT—YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—THE VAMPIRE FOILED.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF JACK SHEPPARD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A WINTER'S TALE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.—HE. P.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—RANDALL'S THUMB.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—MARTHA.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, No. 45 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA—L'AFRICAINE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA PERICHOLE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—KATY DID.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 15, 1871.

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THE COAL MINERS of Scranton still hold out against the propositions of the corporations, and that dusky city trembles under the apprehension of coming trouble as if her great coal mines were so many powder magazines, ready to explode under her feet.

"EXPLOITING FOR THE PRESIDENCY."—The New Orleans *Bulletin* has an article about General Sherman and the Presidency under the above title. It will be one of the grandest exploits the American people ever attempted if they elevate "Old Tecumseh" to the Presidential chair.

OUR PANAMA LETTER of May 3 reports the progress of the Darien Canal expedition. The work of the surveying party is nearly completed and the route mapped out—the Napipi route from Cupica bay to Atrato—is supposed to offer a sure solution to the great problem. We may yet count among the wonders of our new decade the joining of the two great oceans.

SOME SENATORS are reported to be inventing all sorts of objections and amendments with which to hamper the new treaty. Among others is a suggestion that the San Juan boundary question is to be submitted to Emperor William, of Germany, who, being pretty old, may die, whereupon the settlement will have to be made by the present Crown Prince, who, having a daughter of Queen Victoria for wife, may be influenced by her against our interest. Marvellously wise and far-seeing statesmen are these Senators, indeed!

OUR RALEIGH (N. C.) LETTER gives the two sides to the Ku Klux story—one from Governor Caldwell, who seems to be as confirmed a radical as Governor Holden, the impeached, ever was; and the other from a democratic standpoint. Our readers may take their choice, according to their politics and predilections. Governor Caldwell evidently believes in his own side, for he has issued a sound and stirring appeal, calling upon the people to help him by moral influence, and the ministers of the Gospel to help him, by the preaching of the Word, to put down Ku Kluxism. He ends by warning these secret black and midnight clans if moral weight has no effect on them to "look out." He'll throw stones next.

THE GERMAN PEACE FESTIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA TO-DAY.—The great German peace pageant commences in Philadelphia to-day, and will continue three days. It will probably be the grandest affair of the kind that ever occurred in this country, eclipsing even the grand demonstration in this city a few weeks ago. Philadelphia is not much given to displays of this kind, and it is time she was beginning to learn something about them as a sort of preliminary rehearsal, as it were, of the monster celebration of the Centennial anniversary of American independence, which takes place on the Fourth of July, 1876. The "City of Brotherly Love" is the properly named place for peace jubilees, and the German rejoicings of to-day will be a happy and fitting initiative of the grand time coming five years hence.

What China Wants—A Good Sound Thrashing and the Armed Occupation of Pekin by the "Outside Barbarians."

In the great treaty of peace between England and the United States, which we may regard as good as ratified; in the treaty of peace between Germany and France, just concluded at Frankfort-on-the-Main; in the proceedings of the Italian Parliament looking to a definitive treaty of peace with the Pope; in the peaceable settlement of the Black Sea question; in the peaceful establishment of the new King of Spain, and in the dying struggles of the Paris Commune, we hail the signs of a new and glorious reign of peace throughout the civilized world. But, on the other hand, from a series of outrageous transactions and disturbing events during the last twelve months in the great pagan empire of China, with its four hundred millions of busy people, we apprehend that nothing short of a warlike coalition of the Christian nations directly interested in Chinese affairs, will establish peace between that self-conceited and treacherous people and the "outside barbarians" of the West. And when we consider the vast trade which is growing up between that great Asiatic empire and our Pacific ports, and the incalculable expansion of that trade to which we look with the completion of our Northern and our Southern Pacific railways and our projected interoceanic ship canals, a friendly understanding with China, in the reciprocities of trade and business and social intercourse becomes a matter of the highest moment to the government and people of the United States. But how is this good understanding to be brought about?

It would seem that enough material had been furnished the public of late with reference to the massacre of Tien-tsin, in June, 1870, to make them see how impossible it is to receive China into the comity of nations, at least on just the same footing we do the Christian nations of Europe. It may be a very pleasant and a very gratifying thing to read in a nicely bound book of their gracious manners, their smiling and bowing and exchanging of courtesies with our officials. We were charmed, intoxicated with delight, when the Burlingame Embassy showered its celestial smiles upon us. We thought then that China had really entered the family circle of nations; but we have occasion now to be ashamed of what we lavished at that time upon them in compliments and in confidence. Having read the foreign papers published at Shanghae and Hong Kong at that time and since we see that our countrymen, as well as other "Western barbarians" residing in China, were right in their opinions; and surely their opinions are worth studying; for who more than they are interested in the commerce of China? Who more anxious for a policy which will in all time insure peace, surrounded, as many of them are, with all they possess in the world, not to speak of their wives and children, their homes, earned at the expense of many privations and years of toil in the strange and distant land? From the views of the foreigners residing there we see that for the most part they distrusted China when she sent the Burlingame mission forth, and while in the United States and in Europe this mission was being received with every mark of respect, our people among the Chinese looked on with dismay and disgust. While the civilized world believed in the sincerity of China our countrymen and their fellow men about them knew it was but the acting of a base fraud. Why? We shall see if we look further.

Commerce with China, more than with any other country, in fact wholly, depends upon treaties; and perhaps there are no people who better understand their obligations in the keeping of an agreement, contract or a treaty, simple or complicated, ordinary or extraordinary. Among them written contracts for various purposes are of constant occurrence, all of which are duly written according to form, sealed, signed and witnessed. And is it to be supposed that they are in the least ignorant of their obligations to keep or carry out their treaties with foreign Powers? No. But how have they kept them? Not with good will, most certainly; but by and through constant contention, argument and endless trouble on the part of every foreign official, Minister and Consul in China, of whatever nationality. Concessions have been obtained from that government mostly at the point of the bayonet. That is where the treaties came from. And so long as our policy was a strict one—so long as we put our fingers on the letter of the treaty and held them to it—we got our rights. But times have changed. We wanted to be magnanimous. The spirit was a good one—grand and generous indeed, beautiful in theory, but impossible in practice, to bring China into the circle of civilized nations—semi-civilized, ignorant, stupid and obstinate to a most intolerant degree as she is. Her politicians kept the run of foreign politics. They saw that England was influenced by the peace party and the rest of the world following in her train, and, like a cunning diplomat, as old China is, she played her part well. She began to fondle us, touch our vanity, and we were pleased, flattered, cheated. The time was drawing near for the revision of the treaties. She wanted time—time for delay—and so in the largeness of her heart she sent an Embassy to tell us of it. The Embassy made a treaty with us, a kind of complimentary exchange of sentiments. But what was the part this wily, oily Oriental was playing behind the scenes? Despising us at heart—counting us among the "outside barbarians"—she prepares for war, or something that looked very much like it. And so she begins by insult in every quarter and ends with a massacre, in which the most horrible crimes were enacted—another Cawnpore murder of East India memory.

But for the condition of poor France at that time just punishment would have been meted out unless China had come to terms. Had this affair occurred in any other country with whom we are on amicable terms, even Turkey, we might have expected that instant and complete justice would have been demanded and dealt out. Not so with China. She learned that France, the most aggrieved party, was engaged in war—so she hung back and hung back—promised an indemnity—but has lately said she could not give any compensation. But in order to give blood for blood she decapitated a corresponding number of her own subjects, wretched creatures, bought up for the purpose, while the guilty were permitted to go free. That is Chinese justice! What next? We see her next bristling up and showing her teeth and adding insult to injury. We (foreign nations) will bear it a while longer, and then we shall go to war with her, whip her soundly, and finally get another treaty out of her. That is the way it looks at present. She needs pity because she is so blind and obstinate; but she deserves a wholesome chastisement nevertheless, and the sooner she receives it the better.

But there is one all-important question to be settled before anything like national equality with China can be established. In diplomacy it is called the "Audience Question." In social life how impossible to think of friendliness where one party looks upon the other with contempt. The same is as true with the nation as with the individual. And yet these semi-civilized, ignorant, effete Chinese look upon us with positive contempt. The "central," the "middle Kingdom," views the surrounding nations as in reality but "outside barbarians." Our ministers cannot have an audience of her ruler because our rulers are not his equal! Distinguished men, men of royal blood, cannot be admitted to his presence. Ministers and consuls, and other officials, not unfrequently meet with insult, the Chinese officials refusing to extend the same courtesies or permit the same rules of etiquette to be employed that they would among themselves under similar circumstances. Let us insist, then, upon equality in word and in act as a basis to future understanding. Can free Americans, can a republic, ask less? The good effects of this line of action will be felt in every direction. The high Chinese functionaries, the subordinate officials, the petty officers, the people, will feel the influence of such a point gained. And this must react upon us. Such is the law of nature. In bringing down the "Brother of the Sun" and the "Uncle of the Moon" a peg or two we bring him to reason.

Would we, in the next place, avoid future wars in that quarter, let us insist at all times and in every instance on the keeping inviolate of the letter of our treaties. Let our ministers and consuls be not only permitted to press every point, but be instructed never to yield our rights, always acting in concert with the officials of other "outside" nationalities. Moral pressure is doubtless a powerful weapon, and we would have it used most perseveringly in our intercourse with China. We have said that the Chinese were ignorant and obstinate, and so they are; but we have seen that they are possessed of the art of diplomacy, and we know that they boast of a perfect philosophy of reason. Doubtless, then, they can understand us when we use moral pressure, with our finger on the letter of the treaty. But we cannot doubt that they would appreciate the force of moral pressure more readily were it backed by an array of ships of war and of bayonets. Obedience to the law is, however, always insisted upon, even when obedience is exacted through fear. There are many among us, both children and men, who would not obey but for the fear of punishment; and the arm of the law is everywhere a monitor, when properly supported by force. Enlightened Europe or America will not always listen to moral pressure, as we know from sad experience, and so recourse is had to the force of arms. Can we expect more from semi-civilized China? We surely need not attempt to show that ignorance is harder to deal with than reason. And so we shall find in time to come, as in the past, that a moral pressure will have often to be backed by a show of steel. And with China, judging from her very nature, this will often be enough; but to make sure work of it the allied armies of Christendom should march over her plains to her capital, and hold it for a time, in order to teach her, through her Emperor and his Cabinet, the needful lessons of modern civilization, courtesy and good faith. Otherwise all our negotiations with her government will be treated with the same contempt which is felt, from the Emperor to his basest subjects, for all "outside barbarians." The time is close at hand when President Grant, in his representations to the Great Powers of Europe, may secure their co-operation in behalf of a new treaty with China, to be dictated to her from the Imperial Palace of Pekin.

The Sermons Yesterday.

It was an excellent day for church-going yesterday. The paths of the Christian were literally the pleasant paths of peace, made flowery by the budding beauties of May and enjoyable by the balmy breath of spring. It was easy to be good on such a day. The preachers—those chronically good men, who attend to their religion as punctually as if it were a business—felt as if they were better Christians, and entertained their audiences accordingly in a better Christian spirit.

Dr. John Hall discoursed upon the joy and the crown of the Christian to his elegant Fifth avenue Presbyterian congregation, Dr. Armitage spoke of the attributes of the apostles to his Baptist brethren at the church on Forty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, and Rev. Mr. Hepworth preached eloquently upon the text "No room for them in the inn," and instanced the reception the mother of the Saviour and Joseph the carpenter met at the inn in Bethlehem as a type of the reception Christ has ever since met in the hearts of mankind. In Brooklyn Brother Beecher ventured upon a new and startling theory. He said that this world is as a primary school where men are taught the rudiments of Christian growth, and that the future world beyond the grave is the advanced school, where growth and education go on indefinitely for ever, on a higher scale and for a nobler ultimate purpose. This sentiment smacks somewhat of the progressive doctrine of the Spiritualists, and with Mr. Beecher's advocating even an approach to that, there will doubtless be many an ardent convert rushing from his church to the more pleasant and gratifying faith of Swedenborg. But Mr. Beecher knows generally of what he talks, and we may hear more from him on this subject.

The other sermons were of the usual interest; all partaking in some degree of the sunny weather and the early glories of spring.

OUR SANTIAGO (CHILE) correspondent gives, in another column, a graphic description of the last great earthquake in that precarious and topheavy country.

The Military Situation Around Paris.

We publish this morning a map giving a general view of the field of military operations in and around Paris. It is interesting as showing the waning proportions of the Communist insurrection, and as enabling the reader to trace the movements of the belligerent armies. A few days ago the forces of the Paris Commune held important positions at Chatillon and Meudon, beyond the line of the southern forts; they also held the entire right bank of the Seine west of Paris. To-day, as the map shows, they have been driven from the river on the southwest, and Fort Issy, as well as the Bois de Boulogne, are in possession of the Army of Versailles. And since preparing the map our special despatches from Paris and Versailles announce the evacuation of Fort Vanvres by the insurgents and its occupation by the government troops, thereby materially weakening the line of defence held by the insurgents and confining it to the *enceinte* of Paris. We also anticipate the entire abandonment by the Communists of all the positions occupied by them between the northwestern ramparts and the river, in the vicinity of Neuilly, Asnières and St. Ouen, as, at last accounts, the Versailles army was gaining ground in the direction of the Maillot Gate.

None but madmen like the leaders of the Commune would continue the struggle with the situation as desperate for them as it now is. The occupation of Fort Vanvres will expedite the fall of Fort Montrouge, just as the capture of Issy made inevitable the fall of Fort Vanvres. And with all the southern forts in possession of Marshal MacMahon's army the *enceinte* of Paris will be exposed to a bombardment unprecedented in the annals of modern warfare. It is difficult, indeed, to understand how the insurgents will be able to hold the ramparts against the storm of shot and shell which will be poured upon them from the combined guns of the forts and batteries. Already the troops in the Bois de Boulogne are opening trenches in the Bois de Boulogne, and, if they work energetically, it will not be many days before their works will be as near the *enceinte* as were the works of Grant's army at Vicksburg to the Confederate works on the Jackson road, and these were so close that the soldiers of the opposing armies conversed with each other without raising their voices. Our latest special despatch from Versailles reports the troops in the Bois de Boulogne as actually advancing on the *enceinte*, and an entry into Paris as imminent. We ought, consequently, to receive important news from the scene of operations to-day; but even should there have been nothing more achieved than taking up a position closer to the walls than before, as the situation now stands, all of the southwestern corner of Paris is at the mercy of the Versailles troops, whose siege guns ought to render utterly untenable all that part of the city from above the old Exposition building to Point du Jour, on the right bank of the river, and the entire Vaugirard quarter on the south. As soon as the government forces get possession of these quarters the insurgents will be compelled to abandon the entire western and southern line of the *enceinte* and take up position behind the barricades in the streets, which form their interior and last line of defence.

If the temper of the Commune faithfully reflects the sentiments of its troops the fighting in the streets promises to be murderous and desperate. Street fighting in Paris, however, has never resulted successfully to the defenders of barricades except when the troops opposed to them have been disaffected with the leaders of their opponents. Had Marshal Marmont's twelve thousand men been loyal to Charles in 1830 the revolution of that year would have been a complete failure, and we may say the same of the revolution of 1848. Cavaignac, in June of the same year (1848), and Napoleon, three years later, proved how impotent a rabble was behind barricades when opposed by resolute, loyal soldiers. Of course the assailants of barricades erected across comparatively narrow streets are almost certain to suffer heavily in killed and wounded; but, unless the present insurgents have erected more than one line of them, the fall of a single barricade will end all serious opposition, for it will enable the troops to take the others in the rear, when the slaughter will be principally among the insurgents. We therefore conclude that if there is any street fighting, however bloody it may be, it will not be long sustained, and that the moment MacMahon's men get within the *enceinte* the final collapse of the insurrection will become a question merely of hours, and not of weeks nor even days.

The Attorney General and the Internal Revenue Tax.

In being overruled as he has been by the Attorney General on the subject of the justness of the imposition of the revenue tax for the closing five months of 1870, General Pleasonton should take comfort rather than indulge regret. Nothing, to our mind, so well proves the very reverse of the decision to be true as its origin from this source. Mr. Akerman, as the complacent friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, is ready to back him up at all times with "an opinion as is an opinion." He is worse even than poor Bunsby in the matter of giving advice, for the ancient mariner did not muddle the situation if he did not clear it up. But Mr. Akerman's opinion is clearly against the facts. In reality, there was no opinion needed. Ten thousand Attorneys General can never make it a fact that there is any Congressional enactment providing for the collection of an income tax upon moneys received during the interval between the 1st of August and the 31st of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. Mr. Akerman has only repeated the stupid blunder which he made in the case of the Pacific Railroad bonds when he "decided" against the plain reading of a deliberate contract.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH from Berlin announces that twenty-eight archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church have petitioned the Emperor of Austria to demand of Italy the restoration of Rome to the Pope and a suitable territory to insure his independence. We are of opinion that his Apostolic Majesty will find himself too engrossed in the business of managing his empire to attend to the petition.

May Anniversaries—The Women's Rights Conventions.

The most remarkable, as well as the most alarming in their bearing upon society at large, of all the May anniversaries that have been held this year, are those of the women's rights conventions. Remarkable by reason of the size and character of their audiences; alarming because of the pernicious doctrines they endeavor to inculcate. In former years they have been of comparatively no importance; those assembled to hear the ravings of women who are endeavoring to sap the foundations of religion, of virtue and of morality were of a kind that did not represent our better classes. This year, however, there appears to have been a radical change, and strangers entering the halls wherein these meetings were held, would have supposed themselves at a Nilsson concert rather than at a women's rights convention, judging from the respectability and high standing in society of many of those women who were present. Both at Steinway and Apollo halls, whereat the two branches held their meetings, the audiences were large and fashionable, showing conclusively that if no other effect has been produced woman's curiosity has been aroused to such a pitch as to cause some of the best of the mothers and daughters of the land to be present to hear for themselves what women's rights mean, and to learn how much the sex is to be benefited thereby. The Steinway Hall branch is apparently the more conservative; it does not yet go to extremes. And while it demands and insists upon women having rights and powers not heretofore conceded to them, it does not advocate at present any doctrine that aims at woman's purity or that will tend to lower her position and deprive her of that respect which her sex now entitles her to. But will it remain so? Will the infection not spread? Will it not in time be poisoned by the most radical in their opinions, until the whole mass becomes corrupt?

The Apollo Hall branch is radical in its teachings. There the entire freedom of women is preached. There free-lovism reigns supreme. There doctrines are sustained that must bring the blush to the cheeks of all noble, pure-minded women, who believe that virtue and morality are still the greatest ornaments of their sex. And, we regret to say, that, basing our opinions upon the number and character of those who were present at the last meeting, the cause is apparently becoming popular. What must be the result to society if the Apollo branch doctrines are allowed to spread—if the disease is permitted to become epidemic? It must end in utter demoralization—in a destruction of all that we hold most dear and which men love, honor and do homage to—viz., the purity, the gentleness and all those redeeming qualities which are at once the charms and securities of civilized society. Startling as this assertion is it is nevertheless true. Any one who will examine the case closely can see what the end must be of a doctrine that holds up immorality as proper and that offers a premium for vice. It is sure to destroy the fabric upon which all of man's hopes are based; it will stay the progress of civilization and enlightenment; it will utterly overthrow all the good that Christianity has done, and the end will be perdition. It is time now to check it. The movement should not be countenanced even in its most moderate form, for moderation will soon cease, and those who now profess to be conservative in their ideas of women's rights will soon be converted to the radical platform and adopt the theories and favor the practices advocated by the Apollo Hall branch of women's-rightsism. The disease is of a malignant character now, and it requires strong remedies, and these should be applied without delay, or else it will not yield so readily. If not nipped in the bud it may pass beyond control.

It cannot be disguised that of all the prominent leaders of the women's rights movement there does not appear to be one who has not in her arguments utterly ignored religion. The teachings of the Old and New Testaments have been thrown aside. The books that have been placed in our hands from childhood, and which we have been taught are to be our guides through life, have been by these strong-minded women abandoned. But it cannot be otherwise if they wish to make their arguments good. What we have been given as religion they cannot acknowledge. They must have one of their own, or else their reasoning will fall to the ground, and, to sum up the matter, they must be non-believers in Christianity, infidels in every respect, or they could not and would not endeavor to destroy all that renders life pleasant, all that secures happiness now and that promises reward hereafter. The women's rights programme is a species of insanity; it is one form of madness, and the assemblages of those who are its advocates remind us of the Paris Commune. The former must have their own way; so must the latter. The women's rights platform must be accepted by all women. And so with that of the Commune; all France must adopt it or there can be no peace. We believe in the success of the one as much as in the other. Both, we think, are doomed to defeat. The exclusive ideas entertained by both will prove the cause of their downfall; and we cannot but hope that the masses of mothers and daughters who remain firm in their allegiance to woman's best interests, who believe in woman's high estate and who do not desire any other than the lofty and honorable position they now occupy, will, of themselves be the means of crushing out the pernicious doctrines that are at present preached by many of their sex. We must acknowledge, however, that the conservative form of women's rights has assumed large proportions. The movement in England indicates it, as well as the persistent manner in which it is being pushed in this country. But we think that when the Apollo Hall branch teachings are spread broadcast over the land, and men and honest women see how far it is proposed to carry the matter and how much of right women claim, they will not feel inclined to further a movement that is certain to inflict so much dishonor and disgrace upon all who have been, who are or who will be connected with it, either directly or indirectly. If such is the effect women's rights will be held in check and no great harm will be done. It will fail from its very excesses.

THE NEW TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT for the District of Columbia goes into operation to-day. It will soon be seen how the new thing works.

Spiritual Loneliness.

It is, perhaps, well known that the honored and respected pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Henry street, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Storrs, is now travelling in Europe, and his pulpit has been filled temporarily by strangers during his absence. The Rev. W. M. Taylor, a Scotch divine, is also travelling in this country, and for the past two or three Sundays he has preached to the Pilgrim congregation. Yesterday that large and handsome edifice was filled with worshippers, to whom Mr. Taylor discoursed with great unction and marked simplicity on "Spiritual Loneliness," taking his text from the story of Jacob's wrestle with the angel. The sermon condensed will be found in another column, and will well repay the most careful reading of it. It is full of pure Christian comfort. There is not the least attempt at rhetoric or sensationalism in it, but from beginning to end the text and its lessons are kept constantly in view. Mr. Taylor is a man of medium height and size, and appears to be about forty years of age. He speaks slowly and studiedly, and every sentence seems to carry convincing power with it. His style and manner in the pulpit are very much like that of Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this city—calm, dignified, earnest, solemn. He evidently feels in his own soul the power of the truths which he utters, and he delivers them with all the earnestness which such knowledge and conviction impart. His sermon yesterday morning shows how much may be gleaned from careful reading and study of the Scriptures. Although he talked for more than an hour there was no sign of uneasiness among the congregation—no looking at watches or going out when the midday hour arrived. The audience were too intent on the subject so beautifully and yet so plainly presented before them. And how heartily the majority could agree with him in his delineations of spiritual loneliness and of

> That sacred awe which dare not move,

which dwells securely in every human heart, and can only be made known to the God and Father of our spirits! This picture of loneliness was heightened by a quotation from the "Ancient mariner, who out on the boundless sea all, all alone," scarcely realized that even God existed. And then to think that such was Jacob's condition, and such is the condition of thousands among us!

A doctrine which few persons would look for in this narration was also brought prominently out by Mr. Taylor—namely, the incarnation. The Angel of the Covenant, God manifest in human flesh, appeared to Jacob and wrestled with him, and in his weakness importunate prayer and steadfast faith prevailed. The reader may notice the remarkable illustration of the Jehovah of the old dispensation and the God of the new—the former awe-inspiring, the latter love-begetting. Surrounded by majesty and power and glory in the former, His children failed to recognize Him; but laying aside His glory and assuming our nature, He appears as the man Christ Jesus with men, as God in essence and power. So that we, His children, though blinded with tears and weighed down with sorrows, may embrace him as a father and a friend. How much more sublime and appropriate is such a Gospel sermon to any Christian audience than one which we had occasion to notice recently, which was delivered in one of our city pulpits. There seems to be something so solid and stable in the pulpit teachings of British ministers which is lacking in our own. The stability of their local institutions and customs seems to impress itself on their religious thoughts, and they come among us here like welcome messengers, bringing not another gospel, but the old, old story, clothed in its Jerusalem dress without our nineteenth century trimmings. The trimmings, to be sure, may cost more and look better to the eye, but they cannot wear as well nor feel as good to the troubled and sin-sick heart. We welcome Rev. Mr. Taylor and commend him to American Christians, not because we think he needs any commendation at our hands, but because we believe they need more of the kind of preaching which he dispenses.

The Southern Press on General Sherman.

We publish to-day some printed extracts from our Southern exchanges, showing the drift of public opinion in that section in regard to General Sherman as a candidate for the Presidency. It will be seen that a number of influential Southern organs believe that General Sherman is just the man to check the strides now being made by the radicals to keep the South in a continued state of humiliation, and that they are ready to drop the veil over his devastating "march to the sea" if they are satisfied that General Sherman is sincere in his recently avowed sentiments about the Ku Klux and the Southern people. The subject of Old Tecumseh's nomination is being canvassed all over the South and the Southwest.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, in discussing the question of the election of General Sherman to the Presidency, utters the following excellent sentiment:—

> If General Sherman comes with the olive branch instead of the sword the South will gladly meet him on half-way ground. For our own part, dropping the veil over his bygone deeds, we can see in him and his well developed character a moral force that having once gained due momentum in the proper direction, will bear down all opposition and rescue the people from the untold difficulties and dangers that surround them. The pendulum of his impulses, if it has really reached the thither limit of its arc, will swing just as far to the side of the people when it leaves the turning point on which it now appears to be so evenly poised.

Under the heading, "The Coming Man—1872," the Selma (Ala.) *Times* says:—

> The NEW YORK HERALD has always had the happy faculty of being with the strong side. * * * Acting with its usual "feeling the public mind" style, it has taken up General Sherman, since his recent speech in New Orleans, as a marvellously proper man to carry the colors of the democratic party in the coming campaign of 1872—a contest which, in our opinion, is to decide forever constitutional government by the people on this Continent.

The *Times* then asks:—"Is the HERALD right in its suggestion?" Time will show.

The Montgomery *Mail* also, after recalling some of the terrible incidents of Sherman's "march to the sea," and arguing that his nomination would on that account be a bitter pill for "those Southrons to swallow who remember him only as the thunderbolt that blasted their lives, burned their cities and beggared their innocent babes," adds:—

> If, with all these facts and arguments duly considered, however, the Northern democracy are still of the opinion that General Sherman is the only candidate that, in opposition to Grant and the powers conferred by the Ku Klux bill can be crowded through, we say by all means let him be nominated. Because, while we believe that in the absence of all Ku Klux legislation the South could be carried

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almost unanimously for any nominee of the democratic party, the overshadowing presence of the dictator's army may work such charges as to jeopard the success of the whole national ticket, unless we can array the Commander-in-Chief in the Cabinet against the Commander-in-Chief in the field, and thus checkmate the transparent purposes of the Ku Klux bill. Against General Sherman as a federal officer we have no prejudice whatever.

Let the discussion have as wide a range as possible, for, in the end, we believe the Southern people will come to the wise conclusion of our Montgomery contemporary in regard to General Sherman—to wit, "By all means let him be nominated."

A LUNATIC in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer yesterday, on being urged to remove his hat, stabbed in the head the gentleman who urged him, and then, drawing an axe, flourished it around quite viciously, announcing loudly his intention of sending the entire congregation to glory while they were best prepared for it. This project of forcible salvation was stoutly resisted by some of the muscular Christians present, the man was finally secured, and the intervention of the police is all that saved him from immediate martyrdom by means of a rope and a beam in the centre of the church. The police discovered in him an old customer and took him in. As a true and genuine specimen of the emotionally insane murderer he deserves closer custody than has yet been awarded him. He has grounds for committing murder upon any of us that are too effectual and legitimate to make him a very companionable street acquaintance.

Personal Intelligence.

General John A. Logan, United States Senator from Illinois, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue.

Judge R. G. Hale, of Elizabethtown, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

J. S. McEwan, of the United States Army, is quartered at the St. Nicholas.

General A. W. Dennison, of Baltimore, is quartered at the Grand Central.

General James McQuade, of Utica, is residing at the St. James Hotel.

R. D. Harshman and family, of Dayton, Ohio, have apartments at the St. George Hotel.

Governor J. T. Hoffman is still at the Clarendon Hotel.

General Phil Sheridan has returned from Boston to the Fifth Avenue.

Mr. R. Skellington, of England, is a guest at the Grand Central.

Commodore Goldsborough and family have apartments at the Fifth Avenue.

Allen Woodroffe, of London, is a sojourner at the Clarendon Hotel.

G. Valois, of the United States Army, is quartered at the St. Nicholas.

General D. S. Stanton, of Baltimore, is staying at the Grand Central.

General J. F. Gilmer, of Savannah, is domiciled at the Fifth Avenue.

J. L. Williams, of Indiana, is abiding at the St. Nicholas.

Lieutenant Inkrynple Clark, of Woolwich, England, is residing at the Grand Central.

General G. A. Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff, is at the Fifth Avenue.

Viscount Goderich left the Brevoort House on Saturday evening for San Francisco.

Colonel Crosby, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue.

Lieutenant D. Stewart Henderson, of the United States Army, is domiciled at the Grand Central.

J. H. Reynolds, of Albany, is a guest at the St. Nicholas.

General Pleasonton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Washington last evening.

Don Juan Sosa, Vice President of the State of Panama, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Ocean Queen. He is empowered by his government to purchase 200,000 worth of arms and munitions of war for the suppression of the Herrera rebellion against President Correoso.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Henri Rochefort calls M. Thiers a "spectacled old serpent."

—Count de Flavigny has taken up his residence at Versailles.

—General Moltke served in his youth under Sultan Mahmoud.

—General Trochu met with an accident lately by falling from his horse.

—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have left London for Italy on a lengthened tour of observation.

—General Moreno has been promoted to the grade of Grand Officer in the Legion of Honor.

—General Chanzy, in company with his wife and two daughters, arrived in Versailles a short time back.

—The Duke de Broglie has left Versailles for England to represent France at the Court of St. James.

—The order for the committal of the Countess of Derwentwater has been rescinded, owing to an informality.

—Mr. J. H. Johnson, of St. Osyth's Priory, Essex, England, has purchased the yacht Cambria from Mr. Ashbury.

—Robert von Mohl, the distinguished German writer on political science, recently sold his library to Yale College.

—General Fenelon succeeded General Faidherbe in the command at Lille. General Faidherbe is relieved from active service.

—M. Thiers' reply to the delegates of the Republican League and to the Freemasons seems to have produced a very strong feeling against him in Paris.

—Generals Moltke, Goeben, Werder and Fransecki will receive grants of 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 thalers each, in recognition of their services to their country.

—Lord Charles Russell has granted the well known caricaturist, Ape (M. Pellegrini) a formal permission to frequent the lobby of the House of Commons.

—Mr. Darwin has presented to the University of Cambridge the remainder of the collections in invertebrate zoology made by him during the celebrated voyage of the Beagle.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 14—7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The weather remains unchanged but somewhat warmer on the Pacific coast. Clouds and rain have extended into Nebraska, and partially cloudy weather is reported from the Lakes. The rain storm on the coast of Carolina has entirely cleared away. Clear weather has prevailed in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The barometer is now falling in the Middle and Eastern States and on the upper lakes. The temperature has decidedly increased in the interior; light winds generally prevail. No reports received as yet from the Gulf coast and the Northwest.

Probabilities.

It is probable that a slight storm will be developed on Monday west of Illinois, and a local disturbance to-night in the middle Atlantic States. Westerly winds are probable for the Lakes Erie to Superior on Monday.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Battle near Tucson, Arizona—Lieutenant Cushing Killed and His Command Routed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14, 1871.

A forage train was attacked near Camp Verde, Arizona. One Mexican was killed and another wounded and eighty-seven cattle were captured.

On the 5th inst. Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, with twenty men of the Third cavalry, were routed by Cachies, a noted Apache chief, with 150 warriors, at the Whetstone mountains, southeast of Tucson. Cushing, who was one of the most efficient officers of the territory, and one soldier were killed. The remainder were compelled to retreat to Camp Crittenden. Captains Shawood and Moore, with forty men each, gave pursuit to the savages, who are committing numerous murders.

Dr. Ghislani Durant will lecture at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening, May 17, on the subject of "Refutation of Propositions Against the Establishment of Foundling Asylums." The proceeds of the lecture will be given in aid of the Foundling Asylum, an object which strongly appeals to the charity of the public.

THE DYING COMMUNE.

Herald Special Reports from Paris.

The Commune Organizing and Arming Battalions of Women.

FORT VANVRES EVACUATED.

Violent Bombardment from the Government Batteries.

A HEAVY ATTACK EXPECTED.

Many of the National Guards Refusing to Fight.

GENERAL SEARCH FOR ARMS

Insurgents Lost in the Catacombs of Paris.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following interesting despatch comes from our special correspondent in Paris:—

PARIS, May 14—Night,
Via BOULOGNE, May 15—Morning.

Yesterday a grand procession of women marched through the streets of the city, headed by buglers, drummers and flags, to the Hotel de Ville, where they demanded arms.

AMAZONIAN BATTALIONS.

To-day a proclamation was issued for the organization of battalions of women immediately. For the purpose of stimulating the courage of the men it has been ordered that all cowardly males shall be led to prison by women. The women battalions are to march against the Versailles troops.

DOMBROWSKI'S HEROISM.

Yesterday General Dombrowski issued orders that all officers refusing to obey the commands of their superiors should be shot. He reviewed 5,000 of his men this morning at Neuilly, and was received with great enthusiasm. After breakfast he rode to the front of Porte Maillot, and, while sitting on his horse, the Versailles soldiers fired rifles and two shells at the General without hitting him. Dombrowski immediately took off his hat and bowed politely to them, for which all the Communist soldiers who witnessed it cheered lustily.

A HEAVY ATTACK EXPECTED.

At the present writing the bombardment is exceedingly violent and shells are falling within the city in large numbers. A heavy attack from the Versailles troops is expected.

AN UNFORTUNATE CAPTAIN.

To-day a captain of engineers belonging to the Army of Versailles, being short-sighted, mistook a company of insurgent National Guards for the troops of his own army and went up to them. He was, of course, immediately taken prisoner.

FORT VANVRES EVACUATED.

At two o'clock this morning Fort Vanvres was evacuated by the insurgent forces. The troops left the fort by means of the subterranean passage, and it is stated that many of them have lost their way in the catacombs.

REFRACTORY NATIONALS.

Many of the National Guards have become refractory, refusing to fight for the Commune. As soon as their disaffection is discovered they are disarmed.

HOIST BY THEIR OWN PETARDS.

The insurgent batteries on the Buttes Montmartre opened fire this morning, but the shots, instead of reaching the Versailles troops, fell short and exploded in the midst of the Communists' own men, killing thirty of them.

NO QUARTER.

At Levallois it is stated that seven men and young women, bearing an ambulance with the red cross, were refused quarter by the Sixty-fourth regiment of the line, belonging to the government army, and all of them shot.

COMMITTEEMEN REPLACED.

Five members of the Committee of War have been removed and others put in their places, in consequence of differences in the Central Committee.

General Search for Arms—Recriminations—Versaillists Repulsed—Issy Evacuated—Versaillists Gaining Ground.

PARIS, May 14, 1871.

The demolition of the house of M. Thiers has commenced.

GENERAL SEARCH FOR ARMS.

The Central Committee has ordered a general search, which is progressing, for arms and persons inimical to the government of the Commune.

RECRIMINATION.

M. Grousset, the federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issued a protest against the declaration of M. Thiers that the Commune has disregarded the provisions of the Convention of Geneva in regard to explosive bullets, and retorts that the Versaillists have themselves been guilty of the infractions of the convention which they charge upon the Commune.

VERSAILLISTS REPULSED.

Communal accounts say an attempt of the Versailles forces to throw a bridge over the Seine has been repulsed.

ISSY EVACUATED.

The federals have evacuated the village of Issy.

GAINING GROUND.

The Versaillists continue to gain ground in the direction of the Maillot Gate.

Fort Vanvres is still in possession of the federals.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles.

The Troops in the Bois de Boulogne Advancing on the Ramparts.

AN ENTRY INTO PARIS IMMINENT.

Fort Vanvres Occupied by the Government Forces.

THE BREACHING BATTERIES READY.

Offensive Operations Progressing at All Points.

Escape of General Rossel Into Belgium.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

We have received the following important despatch from our special correspondent in Versailles:—

VERSAILLES, Sunday night, May 14, 1871.
Via BOULOGNE, Monday morning, May 15,

The government battery at Montretout is now firing heavily into Paris.

AN ENTRY IMMINENT.

I have just received information that the Versailles troops, who have been in the Bois de Boulogne for several days past, are advancing upon the *enceinte* of Paris. An immediate entry into Paris is, therefore, imminent.

ARRIVAL OF GUNBOATS.

Six gunboats belonging to the Versailles government have arrived at Sevres and will co-operate with the land forces in the operations against the city.

ROSSEL IN BELGIUM.

General Rossel is reported to have escaped from Paris and arrived safely in Belgium.

The Breaching Batteries Ready—Trenches Opened—Operations Advancing—The Village of Vanvres Occupied.

VERSAILLES, May 14, 1871.

There is nothing new to report in the line of military operations.

THE BREACHING BATTERIES READY.

Matters were quiet during last night. The breaching batteries are now ready to open fire upon the *enceinte* of Paris.

TRENCHES OPENED.

A circular issued by M. Thiers says the troops have undertaken to open trenches in the Bois de Boulogne. Communication between Forts Montrouge and Vanvres has been cut.

OPERATIONS ADVANCING.

The Lyceum of the Prince Imperial in the village of Vanvres has been occupied and operations are advancing at all points for the deliverance of Paris.

Later—Occupation of Vanvres—Escape of the Insurgent Garrison—Frenchmen Shot.

VERSAILLES, May 14—Evening.

The Versailles forces have occupied Fort Vanvres.

ESCAPE OF THE GARRISON.

The federal garrison made their escape by a subterranean passage to Fort Montrouge. Fifty guns, eight mortars and a few prisoners fell into the hands of the Versaillists.

FRENCHMEN SHOT BY THE PRUSSIANS.

It is reported that the Prussians have shot two of the inhabitants of the town of Yvetot, who had beaten a German soldier.

GERMANY.

Fire in Bremen—Great Destruction of Property.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BREMEN, May 14, 1871.

A conflagration broke out in this city last night. The fire originated in a warehouse, and, being fed by a large amount of combustibles, spread with alarming rapidity.

Five warehouses have been destroyed. The exact value of the property burned has not yet been ascertained, but it is very large. No loss of life has thus far been reported.

WAR IN CENTRAL ASIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14, 1871.

Active preparations are being made for a campaign against Khiva, a portion of Turkestan, the people of which country have commenced a war against Russia.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

Report of the Convention in St. Louis on the Missionary Service in China—The Colored Brethren in the Church.

ST. LOUIS, May 14, 1871.

In the Southern Baptist Convention yesterday the Committee on the Mission to China made a report and adopted resolutions. The general aspect of our missionary work in that empire commends it to the sympathies and prayers of the entire Baptist brotherhood. Also in view of the recent massacre of missionaries at Tien-tsin and the impression that a general rising of the Chinese against foreigners was likely to occur, and would be countenanced, if not encouraged, by the Chinese officials. The Board correspond with the government authorities in relation to the safety of our citizens as guaranteed by the treaty between China and the United States.

The report of the committee on the colored population has been adopted. It recommends that pastors and connectors of Sunday schools, whom they need, be furnished as far as possible among themselves, and that general and ministerial schools be provided.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Herald Special Report from Berlin.

A Clerical Petition to the Emperor of Austria.

He is Asked to Demand the Restoration of Rome to the Pope.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

We have received the following despatch from our special correspondent in Berlin:—

BERLIN, Sunday Night, May 14, 1871.

Twenty-eight archbishops and bishops of the Catholic Church have addressed a petition to the Emperor of Austria on the Roman question.

THE RETURN OF ROME DEMAND.

In the petition the Emperor is requested to inform the King of Italy that the independence of the Pope is necessary to the Catholic Church, and to demand that Rome and a suitable territory shall be immediately returned to the Pope.

THE DUTY OF ALL THE POWERS.

The petitioners also say that it is the duty of all the other Catholic Powers, and of the Protestant Powers also, to make the demand.

IS THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON A DIPLOMATIC BLUNDER?

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Why was it that this treaty so generally received the commendation of the people and press before its details were fully understood? Did anybody connected with the government or the High Commission suppose it possible to forestall public opinion in this way and put the treaty through the Senate without examination? Will you allow one who has looked somewhat carefully over the treaty to propound a few questions concerning it through your widely-read journal, which is accustomed to present all sides and treat all questions fairly?

What are the United States to gain by this treaty? Is it an acknowledgment by Great Britain that she was guilty of wrong in the Alabama matter? By no means. She simply expresses her regret at the escape of the Alabama "under whatever circumstances" and her depredations on American commerce; and so, it is presumed, she would express her regret, if requested to do so, that the grasshoppers, "under whatever circumstances," were consuming the crops on the Western plains. Does Great Britain acknowledge her liability for the depredations of the Alabama? No. She simply provides for submitting the Alabama claims, "which are not admitted," to arbitration. And such an arbitration! Three of the arbitrators are to be selected by foreign Powers and one each by Great Britain and the United States. And where are they to meet? Somewhere in the interior of Europe. A convenient place, surely, for the United States to present the evidence of the Alabama's ravages! Are these arbitrators to award the damages in case they find Great Britain liable under the rules agreed upon? Not necessarily; but that question is to be submitted to another arbitration or commission of three persons, one of whom is to be appointed by some crowned head or its representative. If Great Britain means by this treaty to acknowledge her liability for the Alabama outrages, why not say so without all these cumbersome boards? That she does not mean it is apparent from the submission of that question to arbitrators. Is the honor of the United States, which is involved in this question, to be submitted to the decision of arbitrators a majority of whom are appointed by crowned heads?

What is meant by the term "military supplies" in the second rule adopted as a principle of international law for the future? Will it prevent our squadrons in the East India and the Mediterranean in time of war from entering neutral ports in those seas and supplying themselves with provisions and coal? If so, it would drive every American vessel in foreign ports home, while Great Britain, having ports of her own in all quarters of the globe, would have no difficulty in victualling and supplying her fleets.

Great Britain has been willing for years to submit the question of boundary between the two countries on the North west coast to arbitration, and nothing special is gained by the submission proposed in this treaty, unless it be in the character of the arbitrator selected, who happens to be the father-in-law of the daughter of the British Queen.

Some significant questions might be asked as to the proposed settlement of the fishery question, and the meaning of article 30, which makes the right of citizens of the United States to use the Canadian canals depend on the consent of the Canadian Parliament, and proposes, as a means of coercing such consent, to deprive British subjects of the right, utterly valueless, to transport merchandise from one American port to another on the lakes provided it is taken part of the way in land carriage across Canada. But enough for the present. It is to be hoped that the discussion in the Senate may be made public, and that the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Cameron, will explain to the Senate and the country what the United States is to gain by the ratification of this treaty. Very respectfully,

A READER.

THE INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR JEWELL.

HARTFORD, Ct., May 14, 1871.

The indications are that the parade to-morrow, upon the occasion of Governor Jewell's inauguration, will be quite imposing. Among those who will be present from other States are Governors Claflin, of Massachusetts; Perham, of Maine; Fairchild, of Wisconsin; and General Burnside, of Rhode Island, and Stewart L. Woodford, of New York.

NEW YORK STATE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

UTICA, N. Y., May 14, 1871.

The State Sportsmen's Convention will meet here on Monday evening, May 22, and will open with a business meeting of the delegates. The contest for prizes begins at nine A. M. on Tuesday. The exercises for that day are fly casting for salmon, fly and bass casting, rifle shooting—telescope sights and globe sights, long range and off-hand. In the afternoon the state trap shooting will be opened to members of organized clubs. The remainder of the programme will be arranged to-morrow.

NEGRO TESTIMONY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14, 1871.

The *Courier-Journal* will to-morrow publish a longthy decision of his Honor Judge M. H. Cofer, of the Seventh Judicial District of this State, instructing the Grand Jury to admit negro testimony in their investigations. Judge Cofer decides that negroes are citizens and have the right to testify as necessary for protection in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States to citizens.

THE BRENNAN SOCIETIES.

A consolidation of the Mathew T. Brennan societies throughout the city is seriously contemplated. For the purpose of forwarding this object the presidents of the Brennan societies in the different wards will meet on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, corner Fifth avenue, in response to a call by Mr. W. H. Burns of the Fifth ward, acting president of the Central Association.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, May 13, 1871.

Sugar—Business small, but prices firm and without decided change. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 83,000 boxes and 10,000 hhds., of which 18,000 boxes and all the hogsheads were for the United States. Stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 468,000 boxes and 20,000 hhds. Molasses sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, steady; Muscovado firm. Freights dull. No demand to Europe. Bacon in demand at 15c. a 15c. Coal oil—Market supplied; inq. 32½; barrels, 4 reals. Flour quiet at $18 25 a $18 75. Hams steady. Lard easier; kegs, 17c.; tins, 19½c. Potatoes in demand at $3 87½ a $4 50. Box shooks declinar; quoted at 4½ a 5 reals. Hoops declining.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The great of torpedo case of Roberts vs. Dickey and others, which has been litigated for the past five years, was decided by Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, in the United States Circuit Court in Pittsburg, Saturday. The Court decided that the infringement was established, and granted perpetual injunction and decree for account.

Tobacco shipped in bond from Richmond, Va., for the seven months to May 1 aggregated 10,000,000 pounds. The amount of smoking tobacco shipped in the same period was 750,000 pounds. The tax paid on tobacco shipped in bond in the month of April alone was over a quarter million dollars.

There was a heavy slide of rock and dirt on the Hudson River Railroad near Scarborough on Saturday night, and while an extra freight train was waiting at Hyde Park another going the same way ran into it. Two freight cars of the first train were thrown into the river and several others were badly damaged. The locomotive of the second train was damaged considerably.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Objections to the New Treaty.

The New Government of the District Going Into Operation To-Day.

CLAIMS AGAINST RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1871.

The New Treaty—Foolish Senators Making Absurd Objections.

The Senators having had an opportunity of reading the Treaty of Washington, make it a subject of frequent conversation among themselves, but are cautious in expressing their views to outside parties. They consider that the document is confidentially in their keeping notwithstanding its publication in the newspapers. While it is known that a majority of them are in favor of ratification as a measure of peace, some of them will prepare amendments to several of the provisions, which they consider not sufficiently plain, and which without modification may lead to dissatisfaction in the future. Besides they wish to prevent Great Britain from gaining advantages by the construction which may be given to the declaration of several of the principles, and especially as to those principles of international law which are to govern in the investigation severally of claims for the depredations upon our vessels during the late war. Another of the objections against the treaty is that the San Juan question is to be submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany. The recent report of his indisposition—he being an old man—suggests that in the event of his death his son Frederick William would succeed to the throne, and thus take the place of his father as arbitrator should the question not be settled during the present Emperor's lifetime. The arrangement of the Joint High Commission is considered unfortunate in view of the fact that the Prince, having married Victoria Adelaide, the daughter of the Queen of England, might, therefore, be influenced in the determination of the question by family considerations.

The New Territorial Government for the District.

To-morrow the new Legislature of the Territory of Columbia will assemble for the first time, and with its meeting will virtually expire the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, although the councils of both cities have the right to meet and transact business until the 1st day of June next. Georgetown has been a corporate city for over eighty-four years, and when its affairs are wound up it will have the honor of being the only city in the United States that is not encumbered with a dollar's indebtedness to any one. The first message of Governor Cooke will be transmitted to the Legislature directly after the Council and House of Delegates have organized. It is understood that it will recommend a judicious expenditure of the money of the people in carrying out such public improvements as will add to the beauty and attraction of the capital. The Board of Public Works, having charge of such matters, has already prepared an elaborate plan for improving the grades and sewerage of both Washington and Georgetown, and many important changes will be inaugurated in the mode of carrying out their designs.

The Responsibility for Lost Treasure.

On the 20th of May, 1865, the United States Treasurer shipped, per Adams Express, $1,000,000 in legal tender notes and $100,000 in seven-thirty bonds to the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco. The safe containing the funds was a part of the freight of the steamer Golden Rule, which sailed from New York on the date, and which was wrecked on the 30th of May on Rancador Reef, in the Caribbean Sea. Wreckers were employed to find the missing treasure, and after several weeks of constant labor the task was abandoned. Since then the sum lost has been charged against the United States Treasurer, and last week the Secretary of the Treasury addressed a letter to the First Comptroller asking his opinion as to the manner in which the missing funds should be accounted for to the government. After a careful examination of the history of the case the Comptroller is satisfied that neither the bonds nor the money were ever recovered, and that the United States Treasurer is entitled to credit the amount lost as "destroyed money," and Adams Express Company will be relieved from any further responsibility in the matter.

Private Claims Against Russia.

The claim of Anna B. Perkins, administratrix of the late Captain Benjamin W. Perkins, against the Russian government is still pending before the Department of State. The claim for heavy damages grows out of an alleged breach of two contracts, one made with Minister Stoeckl in June, 1855, for 150 tons of powder, and the other with Captain Lilienfeldt, in 1856, for 35,000 stand of arms. In October, 1861, Secretary Seward transmitted instructions to our Minister at St. Petersburg that the reply of the Imperial Ministry was not sufficient to overcome the right of Perkins, and directed that a further appeal be made to the justice of the Russian government. Mr. Catacazy, the present Russian Minister, has filed a statement in reply to that submitted by counsel for Mrs. Perkins, denying that any contracts were made, and asserting that the so-called claims are entirely worthless. Both parties offer affidavits and other documents in support of their respective positions. It is expected that a report on the subject will soon be made by the law officer of the Department of State.

Our Colored Brethren.

A statement of the colored population returned at the Census Office, including an estimate for four counties yet incomplete, makes the aggregate number in all the States and territories about 4,857,000, being a gain of nine and thirty-five hundredths per cent over 1860. The States and Territories stand in the following order in respect to the numbers of the colored population:—Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Maryland, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Delaware, West Virginia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Connecticut, Iowa, Rhode Island, California, Wisconsin, Maine, Vermont, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Washington, Wyoming and Montana. The number is equal in New Mexico, Utah, Dakota, Idaho and Arizona.

Compliments from the High Commission to the Public Printers.

Secretary Fish has addressed a letter to Hon. A. M. Clapp, Superintendent of Public Printing, stating it gave him great pleasure to say that he had been requested by the British High Commissioners to express to him their obligations for the prompt and accurate manner in which the printing for the High Commission had been done. The Secretary also expresses his sense of the fidelity, zeal and willingness which the printers displayed in complying with the request of the Department in working late at night, and compliments them on the accuracy and rapidity of the work, which were the subject of frequent comment in the High Commission. No copy of the treaty, he further says, reached the public in advance of its transmission to the Senate.

The New Loan—First Issue of the New Bonds.

To-morrow the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engravings and Printing will deliver to the register of the Treasury the first instalment of the new bonds of the funded loan, amounting to over twenty millions. They will be of the denomination of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, and are the first bonds that will be issued. The next lot of the same amount will be of all denominations under one thousand dollars, and by the 1st of June next Secretary Boutwell hopes to be able to deliver to the subscribers to the new loan all the bonds called for up to that date.

Illegal Fees of Customs Collectors.

The Treasury Department is informed that at several ports a fee of twenty cents is exacted respectively for the oath of the owner and of the master of a vessel required to be taken prior to the issue of marine documents, and that at other ports a further fee is charged for the collector's certificate to such oaths. It is considered that the collection of none of the fees mentioned is warranted by law, and their exaction hereafter is therefore forbidden by order of the Treasury Department.

Our Fleet in the Tropics.

Two iron-clads now at Key West and in the tropics have been ordered to Northern navy yards, and will, during the ensuing summer be thoroughly overhauled and cleansed. Wooden vessels will take their place, as being cooler, and therefore more comfortable in the warmer climates.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 14, 1871.

There was a large and enthusiastic open air meeting here last night to celebrate the signing of the charter for a bridge across the Hudson at this place, to connect the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and Connecticut Western Railroad on the east with the Walkill Valley, Erie and Midland on the west. This will make the shortest route from the East to the West and to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, it being 150 miles shorter than any other. Mr. Homer A. Nelson, Mayor H. G. Eastman and others addressed the meeting. Cannon were fired and flags and fireworks displayed.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

General Philip H. Sheridan was waited upon yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by a deputation from the General Sheridan Club, headed by their president, and presented him with an address of welcome. Sheridan responded, thanking them for the mark of respect and said did he live in Ireland he would be one of the stanchest Irish nationalists in it, and in America he will do all he can to help the cause consistently with his official position. He condemned in bitter terms the government of England over Ireland, and expressed himself strongly in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Irish confederation.

CRISPIN CONVENTION.

The Daughters of the Saint in Council—Election of Officers.

The National Grand Lodge of the Order of the Daughters of St. Crispin held their third annual session at Military Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. This organization is the only national women's trade union in the United States and consists of thirty subordinate lodges. The Grand Lodge was well represented and in a flourishing condition. The following is a list of officers for the ensuing year:—P. G. D., Miss Martha M. Wattbridge, Stoneham, Mass.; S. G. D., Miss Nancy Whitmore, Rochester, N. Y.; First G. D., Miss Esther Bell, Baltimore, Md.; Second G. D., Mrs. Julia Turney, Elmira, N. Y.; Third G. D., Miss Anna McAboy, Utica, N. Y.; G. Secretary, Mrs. Frances R. Jones, Stoneham, Mass.; G. S., Mrs. Eliza Rogers, Lynn, Mass.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MAY 15.

1851—An explosion in the Blackheath coal mines in Virginia, killed 22 miners.
1848—The Communists attempted a counter revolution in Paris.
1847—Daniel O'Connell died at Genoa, Italy.
1571—Moscow, Russia, was burned by the Tartars and over 200,000 of its inhabitants perished.
1464—Battle of Hexham, England. The Yorkists defeated the Lancasterians.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Silesia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

Died.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday, May 14, at eight o'clock P. M., FRANK C. TOWNSEND, aged 21 years and 3 months.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of his mother, No. 68 South Washington square, this (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment on Tuesday morning. Friends of the deceased and of his mother are invited to attend the funeral service.

[*For other Deaths see Eighth Page.*]

A.—To the Members of the Mercantile Library Association.—At the annual election next Tuesday, May 16, the members of the Mercantile Library will elect four Directors to hold office for three years.

A change in the Direction of the Library is imperatively demanded.

The Mercantile Library was founded to afford the clerks of New York a place of resort surrounded by literary and refined associations, and yet the present Board of Directors publicly and explicitly assert that "so long as they control this Library no further steps will be taken to open the Reading Room upon the Sabbath," the day of all others when every good influence of the Library should be accessible to its members.

The Mercantile Library was founded to bring the advantages of a great public library within the reach of all the clerks of New York; and yet, through the present administration, the dues of that very class have been increased, while those of others have been left unchanged. The facilities of the Library have thus been placed beyond the reach of many, and while the dues have been increased the number of members has diminished. This is denied by the Board; but their last report shows that the active membership has been decreased 322.

The Mercantile Library was founded to benefit the clerks of New York, and yet the present administration have dissipated the resources of the Library by the establishment of branch offices beyond the city and in other States—a measure foreign to the legitimate objects of the Library and detrimental to its interests.

The Mercantile Library is the chief literary institution of its kind in the United States, and in its management should display a dignity and decorum befitting its character; and yet the Board of Direction, at the last annual meeting, by organized official fraud, excluded members and filled the hall with men not members of the association.

The Reform party pledge themselves to open the reading room on Sundays; to reduce the annual dues; to make the facilities of the Library adequate for the clerks in this city, before they scatter the books among distant branch offices; to restore to the members of the association the control of the annual meeting, and to secure fair and honest elections.

That a majority of the members of the Library are with us we firmly believe, and we appeal to them to support for Directors the following gentlemen, pledged to Reform:—

WM. LAURENT BAILEY, with Bailey & Weitzel.
HENRY D. LLOYD, with Am. Free Trade League.
EDWARD J. WRIGHT, with A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILLIAM A. CARY, with Atlantic National Bank.

A meeting to ratify these nominations will be held at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets, to-night, at eight o'clock.

A.—Not One Style for All Heads, but Dress Hats for all men at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau st.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

A.—Brokaw Brothers—Specialty in New styles.—Scotch Cheviot Suits and London Diagonals. Coats and Vests. 258 to 262 Fourth avenue and 62 Lafayette place.

At Hitchcock's Music Store,
29 Beekman Street,
you can find a splendid stock of sheet Music at "popular prices." Any piece of Music published in this country can be had upon order. Send for catalogue. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 29 Beekman street, New York.

Catawba Grape Juice Pills.
THE GREAT PURGATIVE and CATHARTIC.
Useful in all diseases or affections of the liver, and superseding salts, magnesia and all other purgatives and cathartics.
Very inviting in appearance and more like a confection than a medicine.
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
the Great Blood Purifier. Useful in all affections of the blood and skin. Take two bottles.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
and one box
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS.
In the spring months
is the time that the system undergoes a change, and medicines have a quicker effect.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.
Crystal Palace Drug Store, 591 Broadway, New York.
Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York.
Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken.
Stores open all night.

Christadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Every Mother Who Regards the Life and health of her child should possess Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well tried remedy.

It is Altogether Wrong to Trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold when a remedy so sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Lobdell's New Mammoth Clothing House for Gents' and Boys' Ready Made and Custom. Prices lowest in the city. 1,181 Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth street.

Lochlon or Oxygenated Cod Liver Oil—Cures lung, kidney, skin and blood diseases when all other remedies have entirely failed.

Mistisquoi Spring Water.—The Original and only known mineral water that cures cancer and diseases of the kidneys. Sold by druggists.

Opening.—Madame A. Gradot, No. 49 East Fourteenth street, Union square, has the honor to inform her lady customers she will expose, on Monday, May 15 instant, and following days, her new Goods, chosen by herself while in Paris, consisting of a large assortment of Ladies' Suits of every style. Fine Lace Articles made up, and Ladies' Underclothing of every description, also a full assortment of Children's Wear.

Royal Havana Lottery.
The receipt of the official list from Havana confirms the telegram that we have sold the Capital Prize of $20,000 in Drawing of April 20.
The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Gold and Silver. Government Securities, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—The Official drawing received. No. 9,414 drew $250,000. Sold:
JOSEPH BATES & CO.,
No. 25 Wall street.
Post office box 1,264.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE KU KLUX.

Views of the Friends and Foes of the Modern Vehmgericht.

Terrible Pictures of Lawlessness and Anarchy.

The Negro Still an Ebony Apple of Discord.

"Here Were No Judges in These Days, and Every Man Did What Seemed Good to Him in His Own Eyes."

Appeal of the Governor to the People of North Carolina.

ARREST OF SIXTEEN MEMBERS.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1871.

I called to-day on Governor Caldwell, and had quite an interesting conversation with him as to the general condition of the State. The Governor is a gentleman of [illegible] ability, and is universally on the best of terms with members of the world in general, and those who live on the impression of being sensible rather than brilliant; practical rather than profound.

After a little preliminary conversation, I said—"And so this disorder in the State, Governor, don't you think it is a little exaggerated?"

"That's just where all you Northern folks go wrong and where you Herald people especially do us no end of harm. Exaggerated? (hear the Governor rise from his chair and walking up and down the room pulled the cord at the hole cut in the floor to be was smoking)—I should say not. I get letters every day—nay, almost every day, that is—from somewhere or another in the State, telling me that this man has been whipped or that man has been shot or hanged. I just tell you that you Northern people have no idea at all of the

EXTENT OF OUR TROUBLE

down here. There was a time when I myself doubted many of these stories, and I remember once, when I was home in my own county, and a man came to my house to be had been whipped by the Ku Klux, I thought I would put the thing and so I said to him, 'Just come into my office and show me how they have treated you.' Well, sir, he took off his coat and—shall I tell you? I've all over blood—and there from his—from the bottom of his shirt to his—there was a mass of blood and bruises. That's what I have seen myself."

"But how widespread is this trouble?"

"That I can't tell you, because I don't know. The eastern counties are pretty quiet. I have got a letter to-day from a judge whose politics are by no means extreme and who is respected by men of all parties, and he tells me that bands of armed and disguised men prowl through Harnett county about once every week and commit all sorts of outrages. Very recently they took one man, Jones, the keeper of the poorhouse, and gave him a hundred and fifty lashes. The same night they caught a negro and gave him two hundred and fifty lashes. This is in Harnett county, only thirty miles from Raleigh. Then there is trouble just now in the western counties. They tell me that in Rutherford there have been a great many outrages and that there is scarcely a white man in it who is not a Ku Klux. All the counties round there—Burke, Polk, Cleaveland and McDowell—are reported to be in a dreadful condition. Rutherford is where the United States troops have gone to. There is trouble pretty much all over the State; it is all the time breaking out in a fresh place."

"But is this

LAWLESSNESS POLITICAL?

There are plenty of people who admit its existence, but say that it is the only means by which white men can keep the negroes in order; that it is only a sort of vigilance committee in the interest of law and order."

"What else can it be but political? I know that negroes steal and no doubt they have burned barns and done many things they ought not to. But there are laws to punish them, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, if a negro is brought before a court he can be convicted if there is sufficient legal evidence. Why don't these men, instead of going about at night with masks on their faces and picking out men they merely suspect and hanging them without going through the form of even such a trial as I believe Judge Lynch and his officials used to have in California—why don't they collect proof against whoever may have wrong done them, and in the light of day prosecute them in open court? I know plenty of cases where negroes have been punished for proven crimes. No, sir; when you come to look at this thing you will find that all the people Ku-Kluxed are negroes or poor white republicans. This terrible state of affairs is of political origin. That is the only theory on which it can be explained."

"But don't you know, Governor, that the democratic Congressmen and Senators have written to their districts begging their friends to put down this lawlessness so far as it lays in their power?"

"Yes. I saw a circular of something of that kind to that effect. But has it had any result? None whatever. If our leading democrats would take the stump and honestly and sincerely denounce this Ku Klux business, the State would soon be quiet. I could name half a dozen men whose influence would alone be sufficient to stop it. But, instead of following the advice of their Northern friends, they encourage the Ku Klux by excusing them—saying that bad government and negro theft, and one thing and another, have provoked these outrages. I have no sort of doubt that there is not a single Ku Klux who is not a democrat and that two-thirds of all the North Carolina democrats are Ku Klux."

"Don't you think

THE UNION LEAGUE

among the negroes has originated this Ku Klux organization?"

"That is absurd. In the first place, the Union League is now all disbanded, and it has been for some time. Then, what likeness is there between the two societies? The Union League came out in the open light of day."

"But they had oaths and passwords."

"Yes, but the passwords were about all they had that wasn't public. The oath I have read myself on the stump, and I have challenged any democrat present to find fault with it; and not one came forward to do so, because they knew there was nothing in it but square, manly loyalty to the Union. The Union League used to parade through the streets; everybody knew who they were; they made no secret about the objects of the association. But the Ku Klux, like miserable cowards, ride about the country, with masks on their faces, and assassinate and rob whoever may happen to fall under suspicion of having done or not done something for or against them."

"Is it true that these

OUTRAGES TAKE PLACE CHIEFLY

in the counties where the whites are in a majority?"

"Yes; wherever the blacks are more numerous than the whites the country is quiet. That shows about how courageous the Ku Klux are. They are afraid to do anything in a place where they run a fair risk of being retaliated on in kind."

"It seems to be a little different in South Carolina, anyhow? There the whites are everywhere in the majority, and yet it is precisely there that the Ku Klux raise strongest."

"I do not know anything about South Carolina. In this State it is as I tell you, and to me there seems something shamefully mean and cowardly in the general character of the operations of the Ku Klux. Some people call them desperate and terrible, but I think they have very little courage to boast of."

"Well, what are you going to do about this thing, Governor?

CALL OUT THE MILITIA,

or what?"

"If I called out the militia I should just call out the Ku Klux to put down the Ku Klux, which would be a little ridiculous. In this State every able-bodied man is a member of the militia; and as two-thirds of the white men are democrats, and two-thirds of the democrats are Ku Klux, I should, in calling out the militia, bring out the biggest muster of the Ku Klux the South has yet seen. No, I can do nothing, except under the new law passed by Congress, though I doubt very much if that will prove of very much good."

"Do you think this Ku Klux business springs from the degraded condition of the masses of the people in the State—their want of education and poverty and shiftlessness, and the rest of it, such as we used to hear about even before the war?"

"No, sir. The people of this State are naturally as peaceable and orderly a community as there is in the Union. And as to education, why, I believe the Ku Klux include

NEARLY ALL OUR BEST EDUCATED

men in the State. The uneducated and the poor are in our party; and nobody charges us with shooting and whipping helpless men. No, it is the old spirit coming up again, I believe; it is the war over again, in a new form, and if it is not checked it will come to a head some time or other."

"The prospect is indeed gloomy out ahead, then?"

"Time will bring it right, I hope. What we want most is a new Legislature, and then we shall again have a reasonable Legislature and Senate, and that would help us along a good deal."

"But don't Congress do something?"

"And how do most they? By violence and intimidation and fraud. With a fair vote in this State we have 20,000 to 30,000 majority. We have 40,000 out of about 100 white votes in the State, and a large majority of the 70,000 negro votes. Still we got whipped at the last election by 4,000 or 5,000, because our voters were afraid to go to the polls. They were scared by the men who are now committing these Ku Klux outrages."

"It is a delicate thing to ask, but there are rumors of a kind freely circulated here in connection with some leading republican officials. What do you think about them?"

"If there has been fraud I want it exposed. There have been some recently, the Irish railroad management in this State, I know, and I wish the law could reach them. There is a matter of investigation, I believe, now engaged in ferreting out all these scandals. If we are cursed by this legislature, and the economy and purity of our affairs, we know what to expect. All the reputable and intelligent men will be disgusted, and all the demoralizing stealing shinned over as much as possible."

"Good morning, Governor."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

What the Governor said was substantially endorsed by all the citizens I met in Raleigh, and, in order to get both sides of the story, I in Nash visited about the last trouble in Jones county, and talked with all the parties who knew about the outrages. I also talked with all the conservative men I met, to get at the exact truth of the matter. Jones county is a place of about 10,000 population, and is about twenty miles from Raleigh. Some time in the last month a negro woman was found murdered in the woods near her house, and a white man was arrested and committed by the magistrate. The case was tried before a jury, a verdict of guilty was returned, and the Judge, like a good Judge should do, set the verdict aside and refused a new trial unless additional evidence was produced. Well, they got additional evidence, just for the sake of form, and showed that the accused, on the night of the robbery—the robbery, I should tell you, was not of the house alone, but of nearly all the [illegible] stores within a hundred yards of the plundered store. Another jury was called, the man was again pronounced guilty, but—so the Judge set aside the verdict. Still determined to get justice, the prosecutor tried to get a third before another judge, on some plea or other, but he has never succeeded. That is one case; you could find a hundred others if you looked for them. Then, again, in many of these cases you can't get proof. So now the Ku Klux step in and take the law into their own hands and deal out, as I say, a certain rude kind of justice. They are

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE,

just exactly like what there used to be in California, only in our case the evil is a good deal more deep-seated."

"Then, this thing is as extensive as it is represented?"

"No, I don't say that. Whenever you hear of a man getting a hundred lashes you may count on its being only a dozen. Murders, too, are by no means so frequent as reported. Had there is a great deal of lawlessness here that has no connection with Ku Klux or anything else but pure larceny. There's that Lowry gang in Robeson county; they are desperadoes pure and simple, who live in the swamps and prey upon the country round about. An effort has been made to have out that they, too, are Ku Klux, but I see to-day that even the republicans have abandoned it. It is not necessary that the Ku Klux should make many examples. A single warning will do a great deal when you have once shown your power."

"So I understand you to say that this business has no connection at all with politics?"

"Not in reality. The trouble is, however, that this State is now politically split up into a

WHITE MAN'S PARTY

and a black man's party. I don't believe that there is a single native white man of this State who is a republican, except because he wants an office."

"Whose fault is this color politics?"

"Not ours. After the war we did our best to draw over the decent negroes to vote with us, but they would not do it. I heard some of the negroes on my plantation talking about an election in which a white republican was running against a black man, also a republican. They said right out that they voted for the black man because he was a black man, though they liked the white man just as well and thought him the better of the two."

"Did you ever hear of a

DEMOCRAT BEING KU KLUXED?

"Two or three of them, to my own personal knowledge. A man came into my office not very long ago and said he had got a warning to leave a certain county, and begged a dollar to help him along, as he said I knew he had always voted the democratic ticket. He was a poor white, and had been sent off for stealing, I reckon."

"Have you heard anything from Northern democrats about this Ku Klux business such as a recommendation, for the good of the party, that every influence should be brought to bear to stop it?"

"We have

TRIED TO STOP IT

all along. Our newspapers and our political leaders have constantly denounced it. But the fact is our people have either to be trampled under foot and starved or to do these things. Human nature is human nature, after all."

"Don't you hope to get some kind of a government that will be willing and able to justice?"

"I suppose we shall get it some time or other. But I lose patience when I look at the miserable thieves who now hold high office. A month or so ago a republican judge was assassinated because he whipped his negro prostitute; and there is another judge still sitting who has been openly accused in a public newspaper of stealing $5,000, and who has never been able to deny it. These are the kind of men who rule over us now. Under military government we were infinitely better off; and though I don't want military government as a duality, I would much rather go back to it than be governed by our present carpet-bag officials."

Appeal of the Governor to the People of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1871.

Governor Caldwell will to-morrow issue the following appeal to the people of the State:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, May 15, 1871.

Whereas repeated complaints have been made to me, and are now being made almost daily, by private citizens, by judges, by solicitors, and by other officers whose province it is to see the civil law faithfully executed, that armed bands of disguised men have been and still are prowling about in some of the counties of our State and in the night time, committing outrages of the most atrocious character upon weak and defenceless citizens, white and colored, old and young, male and female; and whereas the civil authorities have thus far been unable to detect and bring to justice the cowardly perpetrators of these heinous and inhuman outrages, the judges acknowledging themselves powerless to suppress the evil, on account of the secrecy, disguises and perjury with which the guilty parties cover up their iniquities, the victims, knowing their oppressors, afraid to complain, lest they be again visited and more cruelly scourged, or even put to death; and whereas this horrid state of affairs must have an end, peace and harmony be restored, crime repressed, life, liberty and property protected, the humble, the poor and the helpless, as well as the rich and powerful, made to feel secure in every section of the State, the good name of North Carolina be vindicated and law and order prevail in all her borders.

Now, therefore, in view of the premises, I, Todd R. Caldwell, Governor of the State, do make this my solemn appeal to the people, more especially to those who have heretofore held places of honor and trust, to assist the constituted authorities of the State in maintaining the supremacy of the law, and I invoke the ministers of the Gospel of every denomination to give their powerful aid from their respective pulpits and places of worship to put down crime and build up a feeling of fraternal love and forbearance to our suffering State. And now in the time I warn all secret, disguised societies and combinations, to dissolve their organizations, to cease from their cruel and illegal outrages, and to devote themselves to the peaceful and useful avocations of life, and I notify all offenders that if this appeal is not heed, and if they persist in setting all law and decency at defiance, and will have no mercy upon their helpless victims, that the day may not be distant when they themselves will outreat for mercy in vain.

TODD R. CALDWELL.

Arrest of Sixteen Alleged Members of the Ku Klux.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14, 1871.

Marshal Hester, assisted by the United States troops sent up from Raleigh, has arrested sixteen persons, alleged to be concerned in recent Ku Klux outrages in Rutherford county. No show of resistance was made, and the accused were handed over to the Sheriff. They are all well-known men, and some possess considerable property. The Sheriff released them on their personal recognizance to appear to-morrow before Commissioner Moore, at Shelby, Cleaveland county. The general impression is that the arrests might as easily have been made without the troops. The soldiers have returned to Raleigh.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON GEN. SHERMAN.

[From the Greenville (S. C.) Enterprise, May 10.

GENERAL SHERMAN NEXT PRESIDENT.

The NEW YORK HERALD nominates General Sherman for the next President, and urges with great force that he is the proper candidate for the democrats and the best hope of the country. The HERALD maintains that he is as sincerely to General Grant in statesmanship and has proved as a military man. General Sherman lately made a speech before a radical club in New Orleans in which he took grounds in favor of a liberal and generous policy toward the South and removal of political disabilities. Our readers are aware that the HERALD is one of the most independent and able papers on the continent, of vast circulation, and wherever it advocates in sober earnest a great idea it exerts a wide-spread influence. We say it not as surprised at his views concerning General Grant, but that the Presidency strike root in the public mind. So far as our mind goes, if any person of superior talent, character and statesmanship of General Sherman over General Grant. The latter is not respected by some of the strong men of his own party. He regard his elevation of those abilities which ought to be only to the President of a great nation. He has, unfortunately, shown himself the tool of the extremists of his party; and, after proclaiming "let us have peace," he issued a new declaration of war against the South in his Ku Klux bill and by literally withholding any recommendation of measures of peace and conciliation. He is even behind his own party in magnanimity. General Sherman has been consistent since the surrender of the Southern armies. General Grant has gone back to bitterness.

[From the Selma (Ala.) Times and Messenger, May 4.]

So far as the conciliatory are concerned who are to bear the standard of democracy in 1872, we of the South are nothing as to party personal preference, and if the society wisdom of the South may see it to act upon the suggestion which the HERALD has given, and general Sherman accepts the nomination upon a democratic platform, the people of the South will sustain him with all their force. But we will never get his nomination for President, and it is useless to think that a man who has done what he, and they will remember, to conciliate and, in fact, when the war was over he gave to those who had fought against him terms that were at variance with orders to the men of the Confederate armies and honorable to himself; and even recently, when his brother, occupying the position of Unit d States Senator, maligned and traduced the people of the South, General Sherman, surrounded by radical sycophants, and in response to repeated calls for a speech in his one, and, whether, the rest of us, give the lie to the statements made by Sherman's brother, Senator from Ohio, as well as to the President of the United States.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, May 11.]

The peculiar editorial tide in our affairs will brook no hitch in the Presidential chair. We need a man who can and will uphold the manners of the people against the fanatical influence of the "fools and thieves in power" around him. He must be both an iron mask and an iron heart, with the will and the ability to turn back the tide that now sets so strongly towards imperialism. But the great argument in favor of Sherman's nomination by the democratic party is his availability. We fear that since the passage of the Ku Klux bill he is the only man in the United States who can hope to win the Presidential prize in a contest with General Grant. General Sherman combines the [illegible] Sugar for war in the field, and the dictator with the sword. Difficulty in trusting him employ those forces against himself; while to set him aside either by arrest or otherwise would be such a transparent villany that Sherman would be in a few days stronger in his arrest than he ever was at the head of his armies.

[From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, May 9.]

We are warned by the course of General Grant after he became a subject of exploitation for the Presidency that we should not be too impatient to stick bayonets on the part of high military officers, as the [illegible] which has commended General Sherman to the HERALD as the most available and most acceptable candidate for the next Presidency. As with General Sherman, General Grant's political associations before the war had been democratic, and at the close of the war he expressed views regarding the South were conciliatory and conservative. Sent on a mission to inquire into the condition of things at the South, his official report was quite as emphatic in attesting the loyal, peaceable and practicable disposition of the ex-Confederates as General Sherman's unofficial language now is. * * * Yet no sooner was Johnson discomfited in his struggle with the radical majority of Congress than he (Grant) readily recanted the whole tenor of the report, made common cause with those who had denounced him as an official falsifier, and gave his adhesion to a policy based on the theory of an implacable "rebel element" at the South which only military coercion could effectually deal with. We will not say that General Sherman is capable of a similar recantation and a similar political contortion. But so distinguished a precedent as the career of General Grant presents is well calculated to suggest a repetition of it by some other general of distinction and in request among President-making politicians.

RUNNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

The Syracuse *Journal* thinks Senator Lord aspires to be Governor of this State at the end of Mr. Hoffman's term.

The St. Louis *Times* says Carl Schurz will have to take a back seat if he means to join the democratic ranks. Perhaps he would rather serve with democrats than reign with the radicals.

The Belfast (Me.) *Journal* expresses the opinion that "General Sherman was the real conqueror of the late rebellion."

General Alfred Redington, formerly of Maine, is talked of as the republican candidate for Governor of California.

Ben Wade and General Noyes are now the only candidates for the republican nomination for Governor of Ohio—with the latter, like the race between the wolf and the dog, a "leetle ahead."

James R. Doolittle is named as a candidate for the democratic Presidential nomination.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has voted in favor of a constitutional convention. The one held in the State about twenty years ago ended in the rejection of its labors by the people.

The Missouri *Democrat* is behind the lighthouse when it calls upon all newspapers which have published the speech of General Sherman as a duty to publish also the General's denial and repudiation of the speech falsely attributed to him. The Springfield (Ill.) *State Register* says:—"The speech of General Sherman bears inherent evidence of its origin. It is just such a one as he would make if he made any. It is bold and emphatic, and embodies the views of an honest and brave soldier."

The Troy *Times* says that the nomination of Mr. Francis, its editor, as Minister to Greece, was made without any solicitation, and is therefore more highly prized. Mr. Francis is everywhere congratulated by the press of the State upon his appointment.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* has been looking into the figures of cost for the enforcement of the prohibitory law in that city, and comes to the conclusion that "the oft-repeated assertion that our Prohibitory Liquor law cannot be executed, and that its execution is a burden upon our county treasury, is not true, if efficiently executed."

General William L. Chaplin, formerly well known as a leader in anti-slavery and temperance reform, died at his residence in Cortland, on the 28th of April, aged seventy-six years.

The New Orleans *Bee* thinks the time has not arrived for the construction of the platform upon which the democrats are to make the fight in 1872; but it is not willing to assign that duty exclusively to the members of the party in the Northern States, and adds:—

Southern democrats ought to be consulted in that matter. They should not be understood as having "accepted the situation"—a vile phrase which has misled many an unreflecting person. One cannot be said to accept that which it is not in his option to refuse. Submission is not acceptance.

The *Bee* does not regard the address of the democratic members of Congress with favor, and proclaims that "it does not lay down a single principle which the people can grasp or rally upon."

YACHTING.

Another Speech from Mr. Ashbury—The America's Cup.

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, May 13.]

Mr. Ashbury, Commodore of the Hurlawick Yacht Club in England, has dined with that respectable body, and, as is customary with him on such festive occasions, he delivered another speech. It contains some of the strangest statements that even he ever made. As a sample, we may mention his assertion that his new yacht, the Livonia, is only about half the size of the Sappho. He also referred to his intention to present the piece of plate he won in the ocean race with the Dauntless to the Hurwich Club, to be held as a challenge prize. This precious challenge prize is to be open for competition by any British or French club. Mr. Ashbury has excluded the Americans, which was a wise precaution on his part. He says that if it were open to them they would do everything in their power to secure it. It is plain that he is of opinion they would soon succeed, and he has, therefore, very sagaciously excluded American clubs from competition. This is a compliment which we believe Mr. Ashbury hardly intended to pay to the courage of our boatbuilders and the enterprise of our yachtmen, but it is none the less so. We should think his constituents would hardly thank him for putting up an international prize virtually labelled, "No Americans need apply—allowed to compete," and thus made a perpetual badge of British inferiority. However, we have nothing to do in this matter but take the honor thus waived and unintentionally awarded to us, and look on while Sir Edward Ashbury and the British clubs compete with each other for this bauble, "value £100," as our readers will see by the report of the New York Yacht Club, published in another column, but only has a moiety of the claim made by Mr. Ashbury to sail the Livonia for the America's Cup at stake a single year of the New York Yacht Club. The club, according to the notions of Mr. Ashbury, has been granted by the opinion of three eminent judges and of the surviving donor, which is very far in the case. We stated, when pronouncing his name and most interesting letter that the opinion of Mr. Schuyler, if it was a matter to be settled by opinions, was entitled to great weight, although, by means conclusive. To our notice the opinions of these eminent judges are of no more weight than those of three other men of good ability, unless the matter in dispute is to be settled by legal principles. Now, we have always supposed it to be against legal principles to let one of the grantees in a deed come in as a witness afterward and give oral evidence as to what the said deed means. We always believed that no such testimony was competent, and perhaps one learned neighbor of the *Herald* will tell us when the three eminent judges first set up another rule of evidence in their courts, and when it became an established principle that the premises of a conveyance was not to be construed as a guide to the proper understanding of words followed, when it was in doubt. If that preamble was to be no use why did Mr. Stevens have it inserted? It was not in the first draft. But this is merely for the justification of ourselves in the views we took. The cups has decided, and it is an end. But we shall still, with or without the leave of our learned neighbor of the *Herald*, maintain that, when there is a writing made jointly by two or four men who are dead and one who is living, it will not be wise to take the strictest opinion as conclusive of what it meant when it was signed and sealed upon the face of it. The reason is that the memory of man is fallible, and liable to be acted upon, in reference to what was done twenty years ago, by what less happened and what he read and heard last year, or last month, or last week, or yesterday. It is as plain as any thing can be that Mr. Schuyler did not think a letter in the cup could sail for this cup with three or four gentlemen, who were engaged from three to four of the months, and we so stated that in the instance of the deed there was some reason such an opinion. But now Mr. Ashbury will come with his letter and say that the yacht referred by the cups, it is both, what then? Why, according to his own notions conception, he is to be sued against several millions, as he has obtained certificates as the representative of eight British yacht clubs. He is in a worse predicament than Sir Lord Gresham's little boy in "the crossed of the turf." We hardly like to show that Mr. Ashbury is entirely mistaken because it learned neighbor of the *Herald* will probably come out and charge us with being devoid of "honor" if we deny the right of Mr. Ashbury to sail eight matches for this cup when he is over here, in less than less. Still, we shall have only one road to do it. Whenever the holder of a trophy undertakes a challenge to be accepted and settled within a given period, there cannot be another valid challenge at the same time. The New York Yacht Club is now bound by one issued by the Thames Yacht Club through its member, Mr. Ashbury. Until this match between the Thames Yacht Club and the New York Yacht Club is settled no other challenge can take effect. Some of our eminent judges may, perhaps, dispute this. But if Mr. Ashbury will inquire of the Newmarket Jockey Club they will tell him that this precious gem, the Whip, the noble trophy of the turf containing the relic of Eclipse. When the great Potooooo had won the Whip, his owner could not by any multiplication of challenges be compelled to run more than two races for it in any one year. The holder of the Whip may be challenged at the First Spring meeting, and, if he is, he must run at the Second October meeting or resign the trophy. He may also be challenged at the Second October meeting, and in that case he must run at the ensuing spring meeting or resign the Whip. There cannot be challenges for two races valid and running at the same time. There cannot be challenges for two races for the America's Cup valid and running at one time. Mr. Ashbury must wait until the race now pending is over before another challenge from him as a member of one club will be accepted, and one six months begin to run. We sail up this to the New York Yacht Club with great respect, and the fullest confidence in its correctness, justice and propriety.

VICTORY VANQUISHED.

The Police and South Brooklyn Rowdies—A Lively Contest on Sunday Morning.

The South Brooklyn rowdies, a class which are very numerous in that section of the city, are determined to keep up their reputation for lawlessness. When they get in a mood for some little act of recklessness, such as knocking a citizen down and depriving him of his valuables, they waylay a policeman and beat him, a fact which several of the patrolmen of the Third precinct can testify to. On Sunday morning the proprietor of a liquor store at the corner of Court and Mills streets, named Thomas Victory, was acting in the most disorderly manner in the hallway leading to Carberry's liquor store, at the corner of Court street and Hamilton avenue. Officer Gill, of the Third precinct, who was in the vicinity, tried to coax Victory to be quiet, but as he refused to do so the officer attempted to arrest him. Victory made a desperate fight and was getting the advantage of the officer when patrolman Dougherty and Meagher came to his assistance. The latter were immediately engaged by a crowd of Victory's friends and there was a contest lasting from one to two o'clock for victory. In the course of the battle Victory got away and ran home, but he was pursued by officer Meagher, and the officer was pursued by a crowd of Victory's friends. The officer discharged his pistol over their heads for the purpose of intimidating them, but they were not to be frightened off in that way. In the meantime word was sent to the station house and Sergeant Masterson arrived with reinforcements in the shape of a section of patrolmen. The rowdies were then routed. Victory was secured and lodged in the station house. Officers Gill and Meagher will require new uniforms, as but little more than scraps of their old ones remained when the contest ended.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY MUSS.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There appeared in your columns this morning a circular purporting to be signed by the Directors of the Mercantile Library Association, charging me with being riotous and disorderly at the last annual meeting. This charge is utterly false, and I desire space in your columns to contradict it. I have called to-day on the persons whose names are attached to that circular, with this result:—Mr. A. S. Mills is out of town, and has been for four months; Mr. Hasser and Mr. W. A. Sherman were not at the annual meeting; Mr. Allen and Mr. Peoples I could not see. Mr. A. W. Sherman said he gave authority to sign his name to any circular that might be issued. Mr. G. B. Mills and Mr. Putnam told me that they considered my conduct riotous and disorderly because I moved to adjourn a dozen times. Mr. Egbert said his name was on the circular, and he would say no more; but Messrs. Guion, Clarke and Merick said that they did not sign the circular; that they were present at the meeting, and saw nothing in my conduct violent and disorderly.

As a matter of fact I went into that meeting about ten minutes before it adjourned, and then all was confusion. As an ex-officer of the association, and one to whom its good name is very dear, I felt it my duty to move to adjourn the meeting until Friday, that the members of the association alone might then be present and express their views in a quiet and gentlemanly manner upon grave and important questions which should have been presented at that meeting. JAMES B. MACKENZIE, 57 Broadway.

CHURCH ROBBERY AT KINGSTON.

Early on Saturday morning St. Joseph's Catholic church at Kingston was entered by burglars, who carried off the chalice and ciborium. The former was of pure silver and gold and the latter of solid gold. Both were presents from personal friends of the pastor, Rev. Father Dougherty. The best eucharist was for some unexplained reason left untouched. As none of the doors or windows had been forced it is supposed the thieves entered by means of false keys.

A CRAZY CHRISTIAN.

Sensation in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer.

A Maniac Threatens to Annihilate the Congregation—Using a Knife and an Axe—One Man Severely Wounded.

The Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, corner of Sixty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, was yesterday morning well nigh being the scene of at least one fearful tragedy. About eleven o'clock, and when the holy edifice was filled almost to its utmost capacity with devout worshippers attentively listening to the teachings of the pastor, the Rev. James Lilly, a brawny, ineffably appearing Irishman, named John Gibney, entered and stalked up the aisle a short distance, where he stopped and leaned against one of the pews. Not having

REMOVED HIS HAT

from his head, the sexton, Mr. James McLarney, quietly stepped up to him and requested him to do so. Instead of complying with this request he, very much to the astonishment of everybody, in a loud and threatening tone peremptorily refused, and remarked that not only would he not remove it, but he would not suffer anybody to do so. As he said this he quickly thrust his hand into his pocket and drew forth a large pocket knife, which he opened, and the glittering blade flashed upon Mr. McLarney. Seeing this, Mr. Michael Colley, who was sitting in the pew against which Gibney was leaning, arose and gently laid a hand of the offender, in a low tone of voice remonstrated with him, telling him he was in a house of worship, and urging him to uncover his head and be quiet. Scarcely had he done talking when Gibney drew back and

STABBED HIM IN THE FOREHEAD,

driving the blade of the knife into the bone a considerable distance, where it broke off.

In a moment everybody was in a state of confusion more confounded, and this condition of affairs was not at all improved when a moment later, as three or four of the gentlemen sitting nearest the would-be assassin sprang forward for the proper purpose of ejecting him, he drew from under his coat a huge axe, which he brandished in an exceedingly careless manner, and with which he declared he would annihilate the first person who came in his reach.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN SCREAMED,

men talked loudly and excitedly and many beat a hasty and precipitous retreat toward the front door. The police state that on their arrival at the church the great majority of the male portion of the congregation were beat on

DYNCHING THE MAN

at once, that cries to that effect were raised all over the house, and that some actually went so far as to procure a rope with which to hang him. The axe, which he still continued to swing around promiscuously, was taken from him by those nearest him, just as the policemen came in, and Officer Hilchman, who was the first of the force to take his appearance, says the way the "Christians" handled the crazy man after they had disarmed him was anything but gentle. But to his friendly service he says he believes the man would have received strange treatment at the hands of the mob had not the officers arrived in time." As it was the little man, assisted by another officer of the Third precinct, bundled him with much dexterity and conveyed him to the Fifty-sixth street station house, where he was locked up.

Mr. Colley, the gentleman who received the wound in the forehead, was removed to a neighboring drug store, where

HIS WOUND WAS DRESSED,

after which he was taken to his residence. The wound is about three inches in length and in one place is quite deep, the blade having penetrated to a depth of nearly half an inch in the bone.

The knife used by Gibney is a large pocket, or jack knife, apparently new, and containing two blades, the largest of which is three inches long. About a quarter of an inch of the latter is broken off and is all besmeared with blood.

The axe, like the knife, is a perfectly new one, it bearing no evidence of ever having been used save upon this occasion. It is of the ordinary size, sharp almost as a razor, and has considerable blood on the handle where Gibney had taken hold of it with

HIS GORY HANDS.

The man is evidently insane, at least so the police think. Two weeks ago yesterday an officer of the Nineteenth precinct found him at the top of a ladder which was standing against a new building in Sixteen street, cutting the timbers of the house with a small hand axe. The officer ordered him down, but he refused to comply, and when an attempt at coercion was made he answered himself by trying to brain the policeman with his "little hatchet." Finally, however, the officer covered him with his "shooting iron" and threatened to blaze away, when

HE TOOK THE HINT

and descended to the pavement, and subsequently to one of the cells in the station house. The next day he was committed for trial, and the police were just congratulating themselves upon their good fortune in getting rid of him, when he makes his appearance at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer with results as above detailed.

MONUMENT TO A UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Hon. James S. Green, deceased, late United States Senator from Missouri, is to have a suitable monument. An association has been formed for the purpose and a meeting held at Canton, Mo., at which a committee was formed to solicit funds, &c.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

HEALY—WESTLAKE.—On Wednesday, May 3, by the Rev. George W. Lord, HUGH K. HEALY, of Brooklyn, to HENRIETTA, daughter of J. D. Westlake, Esq., of New York.

KNOX—RICE.—In the Lutheran church, Fifteenth street, on Thursday, May 11, by the Rev. Theodore Cuyler, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Wedekin, Mr. Edward M. Knox, of New York, to Miss FLORENCE RICE, of Brooklyn.

MERRITT—BROWN.—By R. B. Lockwood, of Hudson City, N. J., Mr. GEORGE F. MERRITT to Miss ERNETTA BROWN, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—On Sunday, May 14, WILLIAM ACKERMAN, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 37 Bedford street, corner of Carmine, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

ALFORD.—On Saturday, May 13, CHARLES C. ALFORD, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Enterprise Lodge No. 228, F. and A. M., Lexford Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and Company C, Twenty-second regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Willett street Methodist Episcopal church, Willett street, between Grand and Broome, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 228, F. AND A. M.—The members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 228, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication at their rooms, Corinthian Room Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday, 15th inst., at twelve o'clock M., to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late worthy brother Secretary, Charles C. Alford.

THOMAS K. ALFORD, Master.

C Co. TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.
NEW YORK, May 13, 1871.

COMPANY ORDERS NO 5.

The members of this company are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory in citizen dress (dark clothes), white gloves and grape on the left arm, on Monday, May 15, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for parade, to attend the funeral of our late comrade, private Charles C. Alford. By order of

Captain T. TATE, Jr.

T. F. STEVENS, First Sergeant.

The officers and and members of Eckford Lodge, No. 72, I. O. O. F., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge room, 189 Bowery, on Monday, May 15, at one P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late worthy brother, C. C. Alford, P. G. Mount Hebron Encampment No. 4, also members of sister lodges, are respectfully invited to participate. By order of the N. G.

BAKER.—In Liverpool, suddenly, on Saturday, May 13, Mrs. JOSEPH P. BAKER.

BEUTNER.—On Friday, May 12, SUSAN M. BEUTNER, daughter of the late Antoine A. Beautner, of the Island of Curracao.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 10 Irving place, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock.

BOGERT.—Suddenly, at Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, May 13, PETER BOGERT, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 205 Garden street, Hoboken, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, and at the Rev. Mr. Ammerman's church, at two o'clock.

BRENNEN.—On Saturday, May 13, JOHN L. BRENNEN, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 318 East Twenty-fifth street, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

BRENNAN.—On Sunday, May 14, JOHN J. BRENNAN, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Ninth Ward William M. Tweed Association, also the Jolly Crows, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 123 Christopher street.

BONNER.—On Sunday, May 14, MARY JANE, wife of Hugh Bonner, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, Thomas, Alexander, Henry, William and Francis Smith, and of her step-father, Cornelius Murphy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence 58 Marion street.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

CRAIG.—On Sunday afternoon, May 14, at half-past twelve o'clock, of consumption, after a long and painful illness, SARAH J., wife of William P. Craig, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, on West Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, on Tuesday morning, at a quarter before nine o'clock.

CROCKER.—On Saturday evening, May 13, after a brief illness, WILLIAM A. CROCKER, formerly of Taunton, Mass., in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Madison avenue and Forty-second street. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CROFT.—On Saturday, May 13, JOSEPH CROFT, of Stonington, Conn., aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Wm. S. Fulton, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

DE GROOT.—On Saturday, May 13, of consumption, ANNIE C. GREEN, wife of William H. De Groot.

Funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, at the residence of her step-father, J. M. Burton, 155 West Sixteenth street.

DICKSON.—Suddenly, at Glen Cove, L. I., Friday, May 12,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, May 14—6 P. M.

THE TRADE OF THE CITY.

The week has been marked by fair activity in commercial circles. Even the dry goods trade showed considerable animation, owing to a demand from uptown buyers, who had a ready market for the various assortments of lighter goods. It is only reasonable to conjecture that this demand would be still better were the weather more seasonable. In cotton there have been large dealings, both on speculation and for consumption and export, the tone of the market continuing firm at advanced prices for the several grades. Wheat and flour were irregular, and the market, at the close, heavy. The sudden repairs to the canal checked the speculative inquiry.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The feature in financial circles has been the increased ease in money which for temporary use among the stock houses was worth only five per cent at the best, and finally became so abundant as to break the rates down to merely nominal figures on Saturday. With the present outlook there is every reason to believe that before the middle of the summer the ordinary rate on stock collaterals will gravitate to three per cent. In discounts there is hardly a corresponding abatement of rates, but there is no telling at how low a figure some of our prime houses might negotiate their paper were they to try.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

A disagreement between the holders of the Treasury certificates and the officials of the Treasury Department as to the coin in which the certificates might be redeemed, and the arbitrary refusal of the latter to pay out standard gold, induced a sharp advance in foreign exchange, the rates going up in proportion as the Treasury, in paying out gold, descended into the smaller denominations of coin. The rates were advanced to figures which cover the average use of these small coins, and closed at 110¼ a 110½ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110¾ a 110⅞ for sight ditto.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The gold market advanced in sympathy with the foreign exchange market, despite the fact that gold contracts, such as exist in the Gold Room, are susceptible of settlement with Treasury certificates. But the action of the Treasury Department gave an impulse to the speculation for a rise on the general ground that any misunderstanding in the monetary situation is always a reason for higher gold. The movement lacked enthusiasm, however, and the entire advance of the week was only ¾ per cent, viz.:—from 111 to 111¾.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was, in general, dull, its natural tendency in that way being helped by the circumstances of the annual election and installation of officers and the removal of the Stock Board to less commodious and less agreeable quarters. Prices were irregular and the general feeling aimless, if we except operations in Union Pacific, which give proof of the support of a strong clique, and in Erie, which, while doing so as to repel speculation, steadily made its way to higher figures. Lake Shore seems to have lost its brilliancy for the present and the speculation in it dragged, its price gradually declining. Pittsburg was knocked about by its clique in a lively manner, but appears to have few dealers in it outside themselves. Pacific Mail lost all its buoyancy and fell away two or three per cent. Its clique supporters are said to have had a quarrel as to the management of the bull movement, which was arranged to come off this spring and summer. The remaining active shares were alternately steady or heavy, the list having lost its homogeneity.

In State bonds a moderately large business was done at higher prices in the Tennessees, South Carolinas, North Carolinas and Missouris. There is an increasing demand for the low-priced Southern bonds generally, and quite an interest has sprung up in the North Carolina special tax issues, which, from the fact that they have a number of coupons attached, are brought so much cheaper to the investor.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The government list was firm and in most instances higher. The London quotations for the newer issues of the five-twenties in connection with the situation of the foreign exchange market allowed shipments by those who had remittances to make. The following were the final street prices at the close of business on Saturday:—United States currency sixes, 115¾ a 115¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117½ a 117¾; do. do., coupon, 117½ a 117¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111¾ a 111¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¼ a 113¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, 113¼ a 113¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113¼ a 113¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113¾ a 113¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109¼; do. do., coupon, 109¾ a 109¾.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is very favorable. The total gain in legal reserve, consisting largely of greenbacks, is over $2,500,000, against an increase in liabilities of about $4,500,000. Deducting the twenty-five per cent of reserve tied up by the latter, the banks are still able to add $1,460,893 to the surplus above the reserve required by law to be kept on hand, which surplus now amounts to $14,620,442. It is not so easy to understand a small decrease in loans unless upon the hypothesis that the duller business at the Stock Exchange has so limited the demand on call that the receipt of money by the maturing of time engagements has been greater than the fresh engagements of Wall street from day to day. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:—

	May 6.	May 13.	Changes.
Loans	$289,312,778	$289,231,291	Dec. $81,487
Specie	16,807,204	16,196,528	Inc. 389,229
Circulation	31,394,205	31,321,479	Dec. 72,826
Deposits	221,551,540	251,556,018	Inc. 4,374,478
Legal tenders	62,039,211	64,252,293	Inc. 2,153,082

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	111¼	111
Tuesday	111¼	111¼
Wednesday	111¼	111¼
Thursday	111½	111¼
Friday	111½	111¼
Saturday	111¾	111½

LATEST PRICES OF STOCKS.

The following were the final street quotations Saturday evening for the principal stocks:—Western Union Telegraph, 59¾ a 59⅞; Pacific Mail, 45¾ a 45⅞; New York Central, 93¾ a 93⅞; New York Central scrip, 93¾ a 93⅞; Erie, 25¾ a 26; Reading, 113¾ a 113¾; Lake Shore, 108¾ a 108⅞; Pittsburg, 126¼ a 126¾; Northwestern, 84¼ a 84¾; Northwestern preferred, 90¾ a 91¼; Rock Island, 114¾ a 114¾; St. Paul, 62¾ a 63¼; St. Paul preferred, 81¼ a 81¾; Wabash, 64 a 64¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 51¼ a 51¾; Union Pacific, 36¼ a 36¾; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2¾ a 2¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 24¾ a 24¾.

MR. BOUTWELL AND HIS DOUBLE EAGLES.

The following remarks on this timely topic are from the *Chronicle* of Saturday last:—

On reflection Mr. Boutwell will see that it is due to himself and to the Treasury of which he is the financial chief, that nothing be done which will impair the credit or good faith of the government. Except as a temporary precaution and to subserve some permanent public object, the people will not submit to any such injury as this, and they ought not to be asked to submit to it. By paying his gold notes in coin of light weight he really pays the gold depositor less than the face of his note; and, although for domestic circulation, the light weight coin be as valuable as that of full weight, still, when as at present, the demand for coin is almost exclusively for exportation, the depositors lose on every million $2,500 or more. To this Mr. Boutwell responds that the gold deposits in question are held for the convenience of the depositor without charge, and that it is not fair that the government should lose by the transaction, especially as many of the gold notes were not issued on a deposit of double eagles, but of the small light weight coins. It is impossible to discriminate which of the notes were so issued, and the Treasury has always exercised the privilege of paying out small coins when the demand for double eagles outran the demand for the smaller pieces. * * As a partial compromise, and to cut short some of the mischiefs which are daily inflicting unjust losses on our merchants, it has been proposed to make the Treasury gold payments partly in gold eagles or desired, and partly in the small coins, giving as large a proportion of double eagles as possible to the holders of the gold notes. As a temporary expedient this plan has advantages. But, strictly speaking, the government has no right to pay out light coins to its creditors. It is one of the functions of the Treasury to coin money and to keep the coinage of the country at the full value prescribed by law. As soon as any coins paid into the Treasury are found to be light weight they are to be recoined. It is one of the results of our paper money system that the proper attention has not been given to our coinage. Hence have originated the present difficulties, which demand Mr. Boutwell's prompt attention, and will probably be satisfactorily adjusted during the coming week. Some unnecessary stress has been laid on the fact that the government derives no advantage from the holding of these gold deposits, and that as the depositor is the person obliged he ought not to complain of the inconvenience which is now under discussion. If true, this argument is valid against the policy of passing such a law as that of the 3d of March, 1863, which authorizes the gold notes, but it is of no force to impair a contract made under protection of the law, or to release the Treasury from its obligations to pay on demand in coined dollars of full weight any note it may issue. Surely our currency is sufficiently anomalous already. Our laws authorize four different kinds of money, each of which is a legal tender:—First, gold coin, which is the standard currency of the country; second, silver coin, which is worth four or five per cent less than gold; third, greenbacks which are worth less still; and lastly, national bank notes, which are often at a discount below greenbacks.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, May 13—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was dull and heavy. Prices were without quotable change in the absence of transactions. Other descriptions were neglected and nominal. The sales were all confined to small lots from second hands. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 16c. a 16½c.; fair do., 16½c. a 17c.; good do., 17½c. a 17¾c.; prime do., 17¾c. a 18½c.; extreme range for lots, 16½c. a 18½c., gold, per lb., in bond, thirty to sixty days' credit. Java (government bags), 18c. a 20c.; do. (government grass mats), 19½c. a 22c.; Singapore, 17c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 16c.; Laguayra, 16c. a 16c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 18½c.; St. Domingo gold, in bond, 9½c. a 10c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 17c.; Mocha, 16c. a 18c.; Mislean, 16c. a 17c.; Savanilla, 15c. a 15½c.; Curacoa, 15c. a 16c.

COTTON.—Under small offerings and a fair demand from all sources the market for this staple continued strong and at further advance of ⅛c. per lb. was readily established on all grades, the market closing with a strong upward tendency. The sales were as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	243	916	1,159
Consumption	503	445	948
Speculation	100	150	250
Transit	2,209	340	2,549
Total	3,055	1,750	4,805

We quote:—

	Uplands, Mobile.	Uplands, New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅝	12	12¼
Good ordinary	14	14¼	14½
Low middling	15	15¼	15½
Middling	16	16¼	16½
Good middling	17	17¼	17½

—The market for forward delivery continued feverish and excited under active demand and prices were again higher, the market closing firm at 1-16c. a ⅛c. per lb. advance over the closing figures of yesterday. The transactions to-day comprise 12,600 bales, as follows:—May, 600 at 15 3-16c., 1,900 at 15½c.; 400 at 15 5-16c.; June, 2,000 at 15½c., 2,900 at 15 9-16c., 1,000 at 15¾c.; July, 200 at 15½c., 200 at 15 7-16c., 100 at 15½c.; 200 each July and August at 15½c., to-gether; August, 200 at 15¾c.; September, 600 at 15¾c.; October, 600 at 15c. Yesterday after Change 7,100 bales changed hands as follows:—May, 600 at 15½c., 600 at 15 1-16c., 1,100 at 15¼c.; June, 200 at 15 3-16c., 500 at 15½c., 600 at 15¾c.; July, 500 at 15¼c., 100 at 15 7-16c., 1,000 at 15½c.; August, 200 at 15½c., 100 at 15 7-16c., 200 at 15¾c., 100 at 15 9-16c., 100 at 15¾c.; 3,000 free on board, Galveston, private terms; exchange 1½c. per bale in exchange for May for 200 June. Total since last report, 19,400 bales. The average quotations of yesterday's transactions were as follows:—May, 15 3-16c.; June, 15 5-16c.; July, 15¾c.; August, 15¾c.; September, 15¾c. The receipts at the ports to-day were as follows:—Galveston, 2,240; New Orleans, 1,656; Mobile, 300; Savannah, 850; Charleston, 541; Wilmington, 20; Norfolk, 298; New York, 732; Boston, 153. Total, 6,850 bales, against 5,741 bales same day last week, and 8,223 at same day last year.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 15,618 bbls.; wheat, 60,800 bushels; corn, 37,700 bushels; corn meal, 600 bbls. and 745 bags; oats, 1,400 bushels. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were unchanged. For good shipping stock, extra, $6 25 was bid. Rye flour was dull and unchanged. Corn meal was quiet at quotations. Sales 250 bbls. Western and Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 50 a $5 60
Superfine State	5 75 a 6 00
Extra State	6 00 a 6 50
Choice do.	6 50 a 6 75
Superfine Western	5 75 a 6 00
Extra do.	6 00 a 6 50
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a 7 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 10 a 6 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 75 a 7 00
Family	7 00 a 8 25
St. Louis low extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis extra	7 00 a 7 25
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 10 a 10 00
Rye flour	4 25 a 5 00
Southern No. 2	5 00 a 5 50
Southern superfine	5 00 a 6 00
Southern extra	6 00 a 8 25
Southern family	8 00 a 11 50
Corn meal, Western white	3 25 a —
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 60 a 3 80
Corn meal, Jersey	3 70 a 3 80
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 20 a 4 25
Corn meal, puncheons	2 60 a —

—Wheat was dull but unchanged. The sales were only 50,000 bushels at $1 61 a $1 65 for new spring and $1 70 a $1 71 for small one number winter. Corn was dull and lower. The sales were about 35,000 bushels at 72c. a 72c. for mixed, closing at 80c. a 80c. for round. Oats were steady, with sales of 30,000 bushels at 52c. a 53½c., offers cheaper, was a shade more active and firm. The sales were 15,000 bushels chiefly at 71½c. in store. Rye was in better demand; sales 5,000 bushels state, to arrive, at 1 12.

FREIGHTS.—The market for cotton freights was firmer and engagements were freely made, shippers generally would not pay the rates asked. Rates for other goods were steady. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by sail, 15,500 bushels wheat at 7½d. To London, by sail, 2,400 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d. The charters include:—A British brig, 1,700 quarters grain, hence to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 6s. 3d.; a British bark, 683 tons, hence to Valparaiso, general cargo, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 3,000 quarters grain, to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 6s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark to the Baltic, general cargo (previously, on private terms.

MOLASSES.—The market was higher, owing to the limited supply in first hands. A cargo of Cardenas, comprising 275 hhds. and 15 tierces, was disposed of on private terms, at a price, however, indicating an advance. Domestic was steady, with a moderate inquiry. We note sales of 150 bbls. New Orleans in lots at from 45c. a 48c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	30c. a 32c.	28c. a 30c.
Clayed	21c. a 26c.	26c. a 40c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	37c. a 42c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	40c. a 42c.
Porto Rico	— a —	40c. a 42c.
English Islands	25c. a 35c.	35c. a 35c.
New Orleans	— a —	40c. a 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand for spirits turpentine was limited. Prices, without material change, tended in favor of buyers. We note sales 175 bbls. at 32c. 120 bbls. in small parcels at 33c. a 34c., closing for wholesale lots at 31c. a 32c. Resin was firmer with a fair demand. We note sales 1,600 bbls. strained at $3 40; 3,000 bbls. strained at from $3 40 a $3 50 and 100 bbls. strained at $3 45. At the close $3 42½ was bid for strained. We quote:—Strained, $3 37½ a $3 50; No. 2, $3 25 a $3 35; No. 1, $3 a $3; pale, $4 25 a $4 50; extra pale, including virgin, $5 75 a $7 25. Tar was in light request at $2 75 a $2 70 for Wilmington, and $3 60 for Washington.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 1,355 bbls.; beef 208 packages; cut meats, 70 packages; lard, 38 packages. The pork market ruled dull and nominal at $17 a $17 25 for mess, without sales of moment. Beef was quiet at steady rates. Beef hams were without change and dull. Cut meats inactive and nominal at former quotations. Bacon was quiet. There was a small transport business done in city long clear at 9½c. Lard was dull but firm—11½c. being freely bid for prime; 1,150 tierces sold for July at 11¾c. Butter and cheese were in moderate demand at former prices.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined was more active and a little lower, sellers conforming more to the views of buyers. The sales were 2,600 bbls. standard white, for May delivery, buyer's option, at 24½c. a 24¾c.; small lots of crude, in bulk, were sold at 14c. a 14½c. The Philadelphia market was also lower and business quiet. The sales were 1,000 bbls. standard white, for May, buyer's option, 24½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., last half July, at 24½c., and a reported sale of 19,000 bbls. refined, for May, at 23½c.

RICE.—The market was dull and heavy. Sales were limited to small lots, at 6¾c. a 7¾c. for Rangoon and 8¾c. a 9¾c. for Carolina.

SUGAR.—Without noticeable change in prices the market for raw was less active and, if anything, a little easier. The sales were limited to about 550 hhds., including 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 10c.; 130 hhds., in irregular lots, to the trade and refiners, partly at 9c., and 261 hhds., sold previously to arrival (not before reported), on private terms; also 28 boxes centrifugal at 11½c., and 250 serrons and 52 hhds. at 9c. The market for refined sugar was easier, closing at the following prices:—Yellow, 11c. a 11¼c.; C, 11¼c. a 11½c.; extra C, 11½c. a 12¼c.; A, 12¼c. a 12½c.; extra A, 12½c., and crushed, powdered and granulated, 13¾c. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8½c. a 9½c.; fair to good refining, 9¾c. a 9¾c.; fair to good grocery, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; prime to choice grocery, 10¼c. a 10¾c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9¾c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8¾c. a 9½c.; melado, 4½c. a 7½c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8¾c. a 9¾c.; do. 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 10¼c.; do., 13 to 15, 10¾c. a 11¼c.; do., 16 to 18, 11¾c. a 12¼c.; do., 19 to 20c. 12¾c. a 13¼c.; do., white, 12½c. a 13¼c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8c. a 9¼c.; grocery grades, 9½c. 10¾c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8¾c. a 9¾c. Dutch standard, No. 10 to 12, 9¾c. a 10¼c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8½c. a 9¼c. New Orleans—Refining grades, 8c. a 9½c.; grocery grades, 9½c. a 10¾c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 401 bbls. The market was heavy and prices a shade lower; 200 bbls. sold at 91½c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13, 1871.

Receipts—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; corn, 145,000 bush. Shipments by canal—Wheat, 53,000 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels. Canal freights, 12½c. for wheat and 11c. for corn, to New York. Flour steady. Wheat inactive; No. 2 spring Milwaukee held at $1 38, buyers at $1 37. Corn dull at 62c. a 63c. for mixed Western and yellow, in small lots. Oats dull; sales 8,000 bushels at 56c. for Western and 58c. for Ohio. Rye held at about $1. Barley neglected. Pork dull at $18. Lard dull at 11½c. Highwines nominally 90c. a 91c.

OSWEGO, May 13, 1871.

Flour in good demand and market steady; sales 3,800 bbls. at $5 50 for No. 1 spring, $7 50 for amber winter, $8 for white do., $8 75 for double extra. Wheat quiet; sales 721 bushels red winter at $1 52, and 2,000 bushels white Canada on private terms. Corn dull; sales 7,200 bushels at 68½c. and 1,400 bushels at 69 a 70c. Oats scarce but quiet at 50c. for Western. Barley, rye and peas nominal. Corn meal, $1 60 for coarse, $1 50 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed unchanged. Starch, $25 a $26. Shipments, $2 a $29. Middlings $30 a $33 per cwt. Highwines, 91c. Canal freights—Wheat, 8½c.; corn, 8½c. to New York; lumber, $9 to the Hudson, $4 to New York.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1871.

Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 29½ a $1 29¾. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; sales at 59¾c. a 59¾c.; during the afternoon steady and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2 advanced ¾c. a 1c.; closed at 40½c. Rye—No. 2 quiet at 89c. Barley—No. 2 quiet at 82. Highwines firmer at 87½c. a 88½c. Provisions dull; mess pork closed at $17 50 a $18 25. Lard, 10½c. Meats nominal. Live hogs steady at $4 40 a $4 80. Cattle quiet at $4 40 a $6 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 103,000 bushels corn, 26,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, 4,000 hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour, 79,000 bushels wheat, 165,000 bushels corn, 37,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels barley.

LOUISVILLE, May 13, 1871.

Mess pork, $18. Bacon—Packed shoulders, 7¾c.; clear rib, 9½c.; clear sides, 9¾c. Hams—Sugar cured, 16c.; plain, 14c. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 5½c.; clear rib, 8c.; clear sides, 8½c. Lard, 11c. a 12½c. Whiskey quiet at 88c. Tobacco active; sales 206 hhds. logs at $4 75 a $5 75; low to good cutting leaf, $6 a $24.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 12, 1871.

Spirits turpentine steady at 44½c. Rosin quiet at $2 for No. 2 and $2 75 for No. 1; crude turpentine, $2 a $4. Tar firm at $2.

SAVANNAH, May 13, 1871.

Cotton firmer, but not higher. Middling, 14¾c. a 15c. Net receipts, 920 bales; sales, 700 do.; stock, 38,836 do.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1871.

Cotton active at full prices. Middling, 15¾c. a 15¾c. Net receipts, 1,438 bales; gross, 3,050 do.; to Amsterdam, 1,559 do.; to Queenstown, 1,833 do.; to Barcelona, 1,024 do.; to Cronstadt, 749 do.; Celle, 3 do.; countwise, 378 do.; sales, 4,500 do. (stock, 145,189 do.

OPERATIONS OF THE PRIZE RING GANG.

Fooling a Jew.

[From the Syracuse Courier, May 13.]

A Hebrew named Edward Kartsenake, of Milwaukee, converted his property into money in that city with the intention of changing his base of operations and going into business in this city. For his property he received a letter of credit, given by Marshall & Ilsley, of Milwaukee, for $10,000 in gold. He also had $400 in greenbacks, a note for $300 in Prussian money, and another note of 900 marks banco, Hamburg money. These were all placed together in a pocket on the inside of his vest, where it would naturally be supposed they would be safe. He came, accompanied by his daughter, by way of Suspension Bridge, and when they reached Rochester they saw five men of suspicious appearance come in the car, and they remained there until just as the train reached this city (about eight last evening), when they made a pretence of looking for their baggage, as though they wished to get off here. They first crowded around the daughter, but of course did not find their baggage, for they probably had none, when they went to the seat where the father was sitting and crowded around him. They insisted on his rising so that they might find their baggage, and then immediately decamped. Soon after the old gentleman found they had cut a button from his vest, and taken the package from the inside pocket where it had been stowed. A despatch was immediately sent out stopping payment on the letter of credit. On the train on which this man and his daughter were passengers (the 8:15 P. M. train), a large number of roughs were returning to New York from the Mace-Courtney fizzle, and these men were undoubtedly among that gang. The total amount taken would be nearly $15,500 in greenbacks. A despatch was sent to Utica by Chief Davis to the chief of police in that city, giving the facts and requesting the arrest of the parties. About twelve this morning a despatch was received from the chief of police in Utica, saying:—"Have got your man; will hold him subject to your order."

A Party Wrecked in the Lake.

The Buffalo *Courier* relates the following interesting episode in connection with the prize fight that didn't come off:—Some time during Wednesday night the steam tug Shocraft left for the scene of the conflict with a party of about fifty on board. How many of the crowd hailed from this city, and how many there were from abroad, we have no means of knowing at our present writing; but we incline to the opinion that there were not many Buffalo men in the party. There was whiskey enough among the crowd to keep them in the best of animal spirits through the night and far into the morning, and it was freely used. When off Port Maitland, Canada, the yacht was swamped and the party came near meeting a watery grave. The story of their rescue has not come to us circumstantially, but they got ashore alive and walked to Dunville, where they learned that the fight had suddenly come to a close. They waited for the Grand Trunk train for this city and got aboard as it came along. The conductor in due time demanded their fares, and the response from the crowd came in the shape of a number of revolvers, which were placed in uncomfortable proximity to the conductor's face, some of the crowd saying, "Oh, yes; we'll pay our fares." The mob next proceeded to take possession of the entire train, causing much fright among the passengers and demeaning themselves as disgreeably as possible. The conductor was powerless, and had no discretion but to carry the riotous crew to this city, where they arrived last evening. It would be a pleasant task to chronicle the arrest and punishment of every rough who was brought hither on the train.

The Shocraft was seized by the revenue officers at Port Maitland on suspicion of being a smuggler.

How the Party Amused Themselves After the Fight Was Over.

[From the Buffalo Courier, May 13.]

The scenes while the roughs were embarking after the fight had been broken up are worthy of an extended description. At least a thousand "fellows of the baser sort" spent the greater part of the afternoon at the mouth of Hay Creek. This empties into the lake through a gutsey, the banks on each side being about forty feet high, and it can be imagined by those who have any acquaintance with the class of gentry congregated there, that considerable roughness was indulged in. It took the form of "skylarking," mainly, but the play was of a nature approaching the serious. A number of kegs of lager beer, which some enterprising geniuses had carried to the scene of the fight, were brought back to this spot. When they reached the top of the path leading down the gully they were set rolling, and acquired considerable velocity before they reached the bottom. As they came spinning through the crowd many a man was bowled down unawares, but such little accidents as these were considered part of the fun, and, in fact, it became so funny that, after the contents of some of the kegs had got into the heads of the leading roughs, other kegs were carried up the side hill and sent down for sport into the crowd. Late in the afternoon it was necessary to keep a sharp eye out for these projectiles. Colonel Tisdale was bowled down by one of them, and while down relieved of some of his portable property, and the melancholy part of the story is that it was done on purpose. A still worse indignity than this was put upon him by one of the roughs, who snatched his sword from its scabbard and threw it into the lake, where this symbol of the authority which put a stop to the fight now reposes.

We learn that during the passage back to Erie the majority of those outside the "thieves' rings were gone through with.

THE TREATY AND THE FISHERMEN.—The Cape Ann (Mass.) *Advertiser* comes out very strongly against the treaty, on the grounds that the fishing interests are sacrificed. It says:—By providing a free market for the provincial fishermen we simply transfer the fishing business to the hands of foreigners, and punish our own fishermen for complaining when they have been maltreated by Canadian officials. Whatever may be the interests of fish speculators, the producing element will be, by such a treaty, sacrificed. The expense of materials in the construction of vessels, of manning and fitting them, costs far more on the American than on the Canadian side of the line, caused in a great degree by protective tariffs; consequently, instead of fishermen flocking from the maritime provinces to man our vessels and become citizens, we shall find American capital employing these men at their own ports, and gradually sapping the foundations of the American fishing business. The provincial fisherman, in his soft wood schooner, but at less than one-half the cost of the American; the fish at his own doors, with light taxation and free salt and the great American market free, will have such decided advantages as to defy competition. That the United States will abandon her marine interests and that England will by every means foster hers is apparent in case this treaty is adopted.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF PLATT & NEWTON, SAN FRANCISCO and New York, became dissolved by the death of Mr. George Platt on the 2d instant.

L. H. NEWTON.
WM. T. COLEMAN.

NEW YORK, May 11, 1871.

Special Partner.

Having reference to the foregoing we beg to give notice that we will continue without change of title, and for our own account and risk, the business heretofore conducted by Platt & Newton.

WM. T. COLEMAN.
L. H. NEWTON.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A LITTLE CAPITAL, WITH THE SERVICES OF A reliable business man, wanted; investigate this. Call on or address, for three days, B., room 14, 258 Broadway.

A WIDOW LADY, IN GREAT DISTRESS, WISHES to meet with a gentleman having a large capital disposable to invest at once in first class city property; no agents. Address AFFLICTION, box 163 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LIVE YANKEE, WITH $10,000.—BUSINESS STAPLE and always in demand. Address WILSON, Herald office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ACTIVE MEN WITH SMALL capital in manufacturing or selling a new patented article, required in every family. Rights for sale. Apply at 148 Fulton street, room No. 2.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN A CASH manufacturing business; article staple; ready sale for cash; profits 200 per cent profit. Address C. MOORE, box 125 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE PLAIN office business (with other interests connected); apply only with $500 to $1,000 cash can inquire or address J. H. EDWARDS, 350 Bowery.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 TO $30,000, in a manufacturing monopoly; will have charge of sales and agencies; net profits $20,000 a year. References exchanged. Principals address GOOD BUSINESS, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN IS WANTED—AT ONCE, WITH SOME capital, to manage a wholesale business in this city, on half profits, for an eastern manufacturer; the business is established here, and with proper management will pay $5,000 this year; $1,000 to $2,000 capital will answer for the present. For an interview address, stating ready means at command, B., box 2,691 Post office, New York.

BRASS FOUNDRY OF THE LATE J. & H. JONES, Nos. 243 and 245 Arch street, Philadelphia, is offered for sale. This is one of the oldest establishments in the city, having been in operation for over 34 years; a rare opportunity on accommodating terms, as both of the partners are deceased. Address or apply to G. T. STOKES and T. M. REGET, administrators, on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, TO TAKE HALF interest in a business for the manufacture and sale of an article required by every householder in this city and Brooklyn. Apply to or address BUSINESS, 268 West Twenty-third street.

PARTNERS WANTED—ONE IN UPTOWN BAKERY, with $300 cash; also partner in paying advertising business, with $1,000—pays $6,000 yearly.
MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GOOD, SAFE business. Full particulars upon interview. Address FRANKLIN, Herald office.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO ASSIST IN becoming two of the richest men in this country; no shadow, but reality. Call and see it.
MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

$3,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH THIS amount to join equally in an agreeable business which has cleared $5000 per day the last season. For particulars inquire of J. ELLIOTT, 38 West Thirty-second st.

$5,000.—THE SOLE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE Kuck's Ursina for the hair will be exchanged for a nice place in or near New York; a sure fortune to an energetic party. Particulars 49 Murray street, up stairs.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN EDUCATED WESTERN GENTLEMAN, AGED 23, moral and of strictly temperate habits, with income of $3,000 a year, desires the acquaintance of an honest, virtuous and refined lady, with view to matrimony. Address SINCERITY, New York Post office.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.
Purify the Blood.

In these months
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
cures all eruptions of the skin.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
cures the worst form of blood diseases.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
enters heavily into the circulation of the blood.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
beautifies the complexion.

All powders and ointments and applications destroy the skin, rendering it harsh and coarse. Look at the skin of old males and those who have used such any length of time. My advice is to discontinue them and use

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

One bottle is equal in strength to one gallon of the syrups or decoctions as usually made; add a wine glass, added to a pint of water, equals the celebrated

Lisbon Diet Drink. Try it this way.

A delightful beverage.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS,
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS,

A pleasant, safe and agreeable catharic.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS,

used in all affections where a purgative medicine is needed.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS,

harmless to a child, and taken by children.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

supersede Magnesia, Salts and every other Purgative.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

certain in effect and pleasant in operation.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILL

is not a patented pill.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

are composed of Catawba Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb.

How to proceed in the Spring and Summer months to insure new life, new blood, new vigor.

Purchase two bottles of Helmbold's Sarsaparilla and one box of Pills—worth their weight in gold.

No better investment can be made for so small a sum.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

has acquired a world-wide fame.

All of my preparations are meritorious. A period of twenty years has proved this to be the case.

See remarks made by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C. S. Speaking of those diseases and disorders arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

See remarks of the great chemists and pill men of America.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.,
104 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD.—Esteemed friend, we congratulate you on having the handsomest and at the same time the most effective Pill that I have ever known for the purposes intended.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

H. T. HELMBOLD will remark, in conclusion, that his remedies are the result of long and careful study. The Fluid Extracts have been before the public twenty years; the sale of them in that time proves their value. All have been benefited by them who followed my instructions, and to-day they stand unequalled in the extent of their sale and unsurpassed by any medicine in the Dispensatory of the United States, not excepting a single herb, root, plant or scientific preparation.

Pharmaceutical I claim all mine to be, and have never patented a single one.

ALL STAND ON THEIR MERITS.

To dispel any impression or prejudice that might exist in the minds of many against my Preparations, from the publicity given through advertising, and that I am and have been a druggist for a period of 20 years, and more conclusively to prove this, see letter:—

[From the largest manufacturing chemists in the world.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

The Pill I have thought of offering to the afflicted for ten years.

They are now perfect, and I shall stake my time, money and fame on their effectiveness. The inviting style in which the Pill itself is made, the bottle, label, wrapper—all show with what care they have been prepared. After examination no English or French preparation will show greater care, and I am really proud of them.

Instead of the nauseous-looking, carelessly-prepared Pills vended generally and put up in wooden boxes and made generally or offered by those having no experience as physicians, druggists or manufacturers of medicines, test the medicine offered by your obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Crystal Palace Drug Store, 594 Broadway, New York.
Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken. Store open all night.
Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 SECOND FLOOR AND OTHER ROOMS, WITH FIRST class Board, to families and single gentlemen. References exchanged.

THE LONG STRIKE.

Final Rejection of Mr. Dickson's Terms by the Miners.

The Suspension Indefinitely Prolonged.

Prospects of a Riot at Scranton—Martial Law Likely to Be Proclaimed.

SCRANTON, PA., May 14, 1871.

The region meeting of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's men concluded late last night to reject Mr. Dickson's proposition to arbitrate their differences under his numerous conditions and will adhere to their original proposition. The men had

A VERY HARMONIOUS SESSION

and discussed the questions at issue most thoroughly. They claim that if Mr. Dickson cannot trust to arbitration without unnecessary exactions they should not be expected to do so. They express a willingness to go to work without other conditions than that the rates of wages shall be the same as prevail in other regions, and are willing to submit that matter to arbitration and no other. They do not pretend to control the mines only so far as remuneration is concerned and urge that they have as good a right to fix the price of their labor as the corporations have. This action of the miners decides the question as to

A PROLONGATION OF SUSPENSION,

and I think the companies managers are better pleased with it than they would have been if Mr. Dickson's proposition had been accepted. The sole object of the great companies has been to crush the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and they have thus far been unsuccessful in their attempts. They still seem to cling to the starvation policy with the tenacity of men who never forget anything and can never learn anything. But whatever may be their plan it is quite certain that the mines will not be put in operation until the companies make a

A SQUARE PROPOSITION

to arbitrate and stand by it. No with [illegible] the persistent assertions to the contrary of those supporting the cause of the corporations, the first proposition of arbitration in this and [illegible] from the men, and the reply has been so weighed down by Mr. Dickson that the advance has proved a failure. Negotiations, however, are not yet at an end, and it is earnestly hoped Mr. Dickson will yet accept the offer of the men and thus put an end to public suspension and [illegible] is the proposition of the miners is [illegible] there is no good reason why the deadlock should longer continue. There is

A VERY UNEASY FEELING

prevailing to-night. It is known that arms in large quantities are in possession of the miners and a deadly [illegible] at any moment. The military authorities have taken the wisest precautions to preserve the peace, but things look up most threatening. [illegible] are talking to-night that the sixty men [illegible] for the Briggs shaft will not report to-morrow. Should they not do so, the

CHANCES OF A RIOT

will be greatly reduced. No one not conversant with the condition of things here can form an idea of the rancor and bitterness which have been produced by the injudicious course of those claiming to be in the confidence of the companies and pretending to represent their interests. From present appearances it would not be a wonder if this part of the county was put under

MARTIAL LAW

before the end of next week. A large number of the less intelligent miners and laborers are really ripe for mischief, and if urged much further may resort to violence. We are resting upon a volcano, which may break out at any moment. The men beaten in the riot of Tuesday are all doing well. Those killed by the reporters are about the streets to-day. The miners at Summit Hill, Carbon county resume work on Monday. Negotiations among the operators and men in the Hazleton region are going on with fair prospects of success. It is expected they will commence next week.

The following is the formal notification of the miners rejecting Mr. Dickson's terms:—

PROVIDENCE, PA., May 13, 1871.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY:—

SIR—We the representatives of the Delaware and Hudson miners and laborers in convention met do refuse the offer of the company to arbitrate with conditions for the following reasons:—

First—There is a condition that we go to work until the 1st of June on the reduction offered last December. We want to arbitrate on the wages we are to receive from the day we start work.

Second—Mr. Dickson says the relative value and purchasing power of the dollar is to be considered. He also says that the price of coal is not to be considered only so far as it enters into the living economies of the miners and laborers, or to be treated in the same manner as other articles of necessity in arriving at the cost of living. That debars us from having anything to say as to what the company sell their coal for, or what they make on their capital stock, while the company may bring before the umpire what we can purchase for one dollar. The company does not sell us merchandise, or provisions nor do the miners sell coal in market. Why deny us from using as an argument what coal sells for, because we are not selling coal in market and at the same time use as an argument what we can purchase for a dollar, when you the company sell us nothing.

Third—That the length of time the umpire should last is, in our opinion a question that should be left to the Board of Arbitrators.

Fourth—We should want more than three of a board on each side.

Last—We offer arbitration in good faith, but we object to one sided arbitration, where all the advantages are on the side of the company and all the disadvantages on the side of the miners. We also refuse the offer of five cents a ton advance over what the company offered five months ago.

Yours, respectfully,

P. QUIGLEY
WILLIAM HILL } Committee.
DAVID ACLEY,

The Delaware Lackawanna and Western and Pennsylvania Coal companies, members of the Operators' League, concurred in the concessions made by the Delaware and Hudson Company, and consequently stand in precisely the same position.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CASE

The Decision of the General Term as Corrected

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14, 1871.

The despatch from New York Friday night, purporting to give the decision of the General Term in the case of the people against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, was incorrect. The following is the decision as it appears in the official list of decisions:—So much of the judgment as restrains the further prosecutions of the actions mentioned in the complaint and requires them to be discontinued without costs, and so much of said judgments as awards costs in favor of the Ramsey board and eight other defendants against the Fisk board, and so much as appoints a referee to ascertain how much and to whom an extra allowance should be made, reversed; and all the rest of the judgment approved, without costs of the appeal to either party. The decision of Judge Smith, so far as it holds [illegible] the pretended election of the [illegible] 1869, was fraudulent, Fisk directors in September [illegible] board was legally illegal and void, that the Ramsey [illegible] and the and fairly elected, that the Groesbeck stock [illegible] stock subscribed for by Ramsey and others, and on which ten per cent was paid were valid, is not reversed. The only points upon which [illegible] relate to costs and the [illegible] is reversed of certain [illegible] enjoining and discontinuance [illegible] actions pending when the suit of the people was brought. Otherwise the judgment is approved and affirmed. The election of 1870 was not contested and the decision does not in any way affect it.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

THE COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—Nos. 118, 115, 121, 122, 126, 128, 89, 129, 130, 135, 138, 387, 218, 123, 124.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 268, 120, 32, 90½, 72, 288½, 58, 228, 266, 1074, 158, 176, 234½, 32, 146, 270½, 18½, 64½, 105½, 643.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Jones.—Nos. 171, 451, 521, 537, 541, 593, 639, 711, 715, 749, 498, 567, 349, 1402, 887.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 2—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 610, 183, 456, 594, 378, 392, 732, 256½, 692, 694, 780, 656, 463, 804.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew.—Nos. 1407, 63, 934, 735, 914, 929, 61, 673, 951, 952, 932, 229, 650, 113, 880, 889.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 5676, 5670, 5675, 5422, 5653, 6623, 5671, 5748, 5749, 5750½, 5762, 5763, 5769, 6026, 5193.

MARINE COURT—Part 2—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 5668, 5699, 5709, 5713, 5744, 5750, 5757, 5758, 5759, 5760, 5761, 5764, 5765, 5766, 5767. Part 3—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 6363, 6357, 6470, 6474, 6468, 6331.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—No. 191. Charles Lange et al. vs. Ship Hibernia; 35, Jose De Rivera vs. M. A. Wilder, 135, H. H. Harper vs. A. Barber et al.; 168, J. M. Anderson vs. Schooner Wm. B. Mann; 93, G. Nicholson vs. Steamtug Aspinwall, 22, Edwin R. Kirk vs. Lewis Andenried; 146, Frederick Robert vs. Propeller Galatea; 203, Alfred Lawson vs. Schooner William Hunter.

TROTTING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 13, 1871.

A match this afternoon on the Abbey track, between the trotting stallion Pilot Temple and the pacing mare Cotton Picker, for $1,000 a side, was won by Pilot Temple. Time, 2.25¾—2.24¾. The third heat being a walk over, the owner of the Cotton Picker declining to go, on the ground that Pilot Temple ran more than he trotted in the second heat. A protest has been entered and the stakeholder notified not to give up the money.

The races will continue four days next week, and some of the best horses in the West are here to contest for purses. During the race an open stand, which was much crowded, fell, breaking the leg of Mr. Mcquand, uncle of the vocalist, Rosa Erina, dislocating the ankle of John M. Reid, of Columbus, and slightly injuring several others.

OBITUARY.

Auber, the Composer.

A despatch from Paris announces the death of Daniel François Esprit Auber, the celebrated musical composer, in the eighty eighth year of his age. He was the son of a Paris printseller, and was born at Caen during a visit of his parents to that city, on the 29th of January, 1784. While a mere child he displayed a natural genius for drawing and music, acquiring these arts with a facility that induced his father to abandon his purpose of educating him for a commercial life. Before he had reached his tenth year he could play several instruments, including the violin and piano, with considerable skill and execution, and his parents, having consented to gratify his taste, gave him a thorough musical education. But although his musical genius was evident to all who knew him and were judges of music Auber did nothing in his youth to realize the expectations he had raised. His compositions before 1813 were few in number and were all of little importance. During the year mentioned his first opera, "Le Séjour Militaire," was produced. It was a complete failure and overwhelmed him with grief and mortification. Soon after his father died, leaving his pecuniary affairs in so deplorable a condition that Auber was reduced almost to poverty, and was compelled for several years to earn a living by giving lessons in music. Meantime he prepared to seek the judgment of the musical public in another composition, and in 1819 produced his second work, "Le Testament et les Billets doux," at the Opéra Comique. Its reception was as unfavorable as was that of "Le Séjour Militaire." Auber, however, was not disheartened by this failure. He went to work with renewed will, and during the following year (1820) produced "La Bergère Châtelaine," which, though not a decided success, was somewhat favorably received. Encouraged by the popular approbation, he next composed "Emma, ou la Promesse Imprudente," which appeared in 1821. In 1822 "Leicester" was given to the public. It met with considerable success, and was remarkable by the first association of the two names of Auber and Scribe—an association henceforth inseparable—and by the first evidence it gave of the Rossinian influence in music. After "Leicester" there followed in quick succession "La Neige," in four acts (1823), "Le Concert à la Cour," in one act, "Léocadie," in three acts (1824), "Le Maçon," in three acts (1825), which had much popularity, "Le Timide," in one act and "Fiorella" (1826), in three acts, which last named opera placed Auber in the ranks of the most popular composers for the opera comique.

But the great triumph of Auber was yet to come. He had won popularity and reputation, but both were local. He was now to enter upon a wider field and before a larger audience. On the 29th of February, 1828, the Grand Opera was crowded to its utmost capacity to witness the first performance of "La Muette de Portici"—better known to English readers under the name of "Massaniello"—an opera in five acts the words of which were written by MM. Scribe and Germain Delavigne. In this opera he first departed from the school in which he had been educated and struck out a new line of music for himself. Its success was overwhelming and at once placed him on an equal footing with the most beautiful works of Rossini and Meyerbeer in the repertoire of the principal theatres throughout Europe. Its overture, melodies and airs became the rage of the day, and one above all, the "Amour Sacré de la Patrie," was regarded as a second "Marseillaise Hymn," and, two years later, when sung by Nourrit was the signal, at Brussels of the revolution of the 25th of August, 1830. M. Auber had previously given at the Grand Opera, in collaboration with Hérold, an official piece (La Belle Ogrie), entitled "Vendôme en Espagne," on the occasion of the Duc d'Angoulême's return to Paris, but it met with indifferent success. In 1830 he produced "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," in two acts, the cast of which included Nourrit, Mme. Damoreau and Mlle. Taglioni. In the same year his "Fra Diavolo" appeared at the Opéra Comique, as did "La Fiancée" the year previous. Both these pieces were received with great applause and fully established Auber's reputation as a musical composer of great genius. We have not sufficient space to enter into the details of his subsequent triumphs. Among his other works are "Le Philtre" and "La Marquise de Brinvilliers" (1831)—the latter in collaboration with Batton, Hérold and Carafa, "Le Serment" (1832), "Lestocq" (1834), "Le Cheval de Bronze" (1835), "Actéon," "Les Chaperons Blancs," and "L'Ambassadrice," all in 1836, "Le Domino Noir" (1837), which he composed expressly for Mme. Damoreau on her retirement from the stage, "Le Lac des Fées" (1839), "Zanetta" (1840), "Les Diamants de la Couronne" (1841), "La Barcarole" (1845); "Manon Lescaut" (1856), one of the pieces of Auber the least favorably received by the public and the critics, "L'Enfant Prodigue" (1850); "Zerline, ou la Marchande d'Oranges" (1851), &c.

Auber was undoubtedly one of the few great musical geniuses of the age. His work is remarkable for its perfect completeness. He had a style peculiarly his own and one in which he had many imitators, but no rivals. His music was, in general, light and easy, almost always graceful and most frequently original. He lacked the profundity of Rossini and other great composers, and he was often charged with neglecting the orchestra. Nevertheless, whatever defects may be pointed out in his music, it is certain that the compositions of Auber will live for many years, and thus his name will descend to posterity as that of one of the greatest composers of the nineteenth century.

In April, 1829, Auber was elected a member of the Institute in place of M. Gossec, and four years previous was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Immediately after the accession of Louis Philippe that monarch appointed him Director of the Court Concerts, and in 1842 he succeeded as Director of the Conservatory of Music, the celebrated Cherubini, whom he resembled least of all the modern masters. In 1847 he was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor, and after the revolution of 1848 and establishment of the second empire was taken into the favor of the Emperor, who appointed him director of music for the imperial chapel. Napoleon also named him Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1861, that being the highest position he could attain in that order. Auber composed a musical piece for the opening of the great International Exhibition of 1862. He composed but little or nothing afterward. If his great age had not impaired his genius and his devotion to music, it had, at least, impaired his capacity for labor. Full of years the old composer has gone to his grave, leaving behind a fame which can only die with civilization itself.

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF CAR RUFFIANISM.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I do not remember ever seeing a letter printed in your paper written by a lady, but as I have something to communicate I take courage and address you. Returning from a funeral last Sunday I, with a lady friend, entered a Sixth avenue car at Twenty-ninth street. After we were seated I noticed two colored girls sitting opposite. Presently one of our New York ruffians, who sat in the corner, moved down beside the girls and asked one for a pin to fasten a rose on his coat. The girls moved down to the end of the car and he insolently followed, when he again asked, "Give me a pin, will you?" They moved [illegible] still crowding them. The girl next to him leaned over to speak to a lady sitting over on our side of the car, when the ruffian moved in her place, so that if she had attempted to sit down again without looking behind her she would have found herself on his lap. Ought not that man to have been horsewhipped? The conductor then ordered him to move along, but he refused. A gentleman on the rear platform interfered, but the scoundrel shook his fist at him and swore terribly, upon which the gentleman insisted upon having the car stopped and policemen called. Whether from lack of brains or courage I cannot say, but the conductor refused to do this. The girls got out of the car and the man, when I left at Forty-fifth street, was still swearing and threatening. I do not ask you to publish this miserable letter (but I do not care if you do), but as you seem so interested on this subject of late I write for your own satisfaction. I think that man ought to have been dragged to the platform and then kicked to the sidewalk. Now, sir, have conductors any right to allow such drunken men on the cars? or when they see they are intoxicated have they not a right, a perfect right to put them off the car? not to wait for a policeman but to put them off themselves? I do not wonder there are so many appeals from our generous public to establish some protection besides conductors for ladies on the street cars. I ask you pardon, sir, if I have wearied you, but sincerely hope you will share my just indignation. With much respect,

A YOUNG LADY READER.

THE ANNAPOLIS BOAT RACE—ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ACCIDENTS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 12, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of the 11th inst. you publish a letter from the United States Naval Academy correcting the despatch of your correspondent published in your issue of the 7th inst. Permit me to correct, through the medium of your columns, several misstatements of facts contained in the above mentioned letter. One bolt of the bow outrigger of the College boat broke within the first ten strokes of the race, another bolt in the up course, and in the first quarter of a mile of the down course, the entire outrigger broke away and fell into the water. At the time of the culmination of the accident the academy boat was scarcely two lengths ahead, the College boat gaining steadily. Only one bolt of the midshipmen's outrigger broke, which accident interfered but little with their pulling. The St. John's College crew was not picked from 125 members, but from the College Boat Club, consisting of twenty-five members. By publishing the above you will greatly oblige

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE BOAT CLUB.

THE NEWARK MEADOWS.

Is Briggs' Drainage Scheme a Fraud, a Snare and a Delusion?

An Alleged Gigantic Jersey Legislative Swindle—A Huge "Job" to Fleece Jersey Meadow Owners—Another Great Opportunity Slipping Out of Newark's Reach—Where Are Her Men of Intellectual Grasp and Enterprise?—Interesting Facts and Figures—What Took Place in Court on Saturday.

Over in New Jersey, stretching from the Bergen heights to Elizabethport and Perth Amboy, lies an immense tract of semi submerged land or swamp known as the Newark and Elizabethport meadows. For years this property, chiefly owned by the descendants of the original settlers of the "Towne on the Passayak" and surrounding towns and villages, has been regarded as worthless, and no regular effort, worthy of being called such, was made to render it useful. What to do with it, or how to reclaim it and turn it into agricultural or other uses, was long the great puzzling question, and, indeed, continues so to be to a greater or lesser extent. Of late years a well conceived plan was carried out by a well known capitalist of the metropolis having in view the reclamation of a large tract, and thus far the plan though not entirely successful, has nevertheless been so much inclined that way that strong hopes are now entertained that the

SOLUTION OF THE GRAND PUZZLE

is among the very likely probabilities. On some portions of the reclaimed land, between the Hackensack river and Newark, tolerably good corn was raised last year. In view of this and other facts the owners of the meadows are beginning to realize that their property is of some considerable value. More particularly are their wits sharpened on this point in consequence of the passage, a year or two ago, by the New Jersey Legislature, of a certain act known as

THE BRIGGS DRAINAGE BILL

This bill gives some unheard of and most extraordinary rights and privileges to a Mr. Briggs, a resident of New Brunswick and through him to a company of cunning New York speculators. Under the provisions of the bill—which is ostensibly enacted for the purpose of dyking, draining and reclaiming the meadow lands in question all the way from Newark to Perth Amboy some twenty odd miles—the company of which Briggs is the agent is empowered to take, without the consent of the real owners, thousands of acres

THIS CONFISCATED PROPERTY

the "company" are required to lay out as follows:—Fifty feet in from the river or bay front is to remain intact, the next twenty five feet is to be a dyke, then a space of twenty five feet, then another dyke of twenty five feet, and the balance, fifty feet, to be made into a road. The following map is perhaps more comprehensive:—

River or Bay Front

Space—50 feet.
Dyke—25 feet.
Space—25 feet.
Road—50 feet.

In from the line of the "road," the meadows in some points run for miles, and are to be drained by parallel ditches. Owners have one privilege, and that is that if they elect to still hold ownership of their property they can do so in its "improved" state by planking down $1.25 per acre. About a year ago, in conformity with a supplement passed to the original act of incorporation, three commissioners were appointed to look after, as was designed, the interests of the meadow owners. These were appointed by Judge Depue of Newark, the meadow owners themselves having failed to agree, on repeated previous meetings. The names of the commissioners are Aaron Robertson of Morris county; John Rutherfurd, of Newark, and Amos Robbins, of Middlesex. Last winter a strong effort was made by a few of the leading owners to have the bill repealed. It was openly denounced as

A MOST INFAMOUS SWINDLE

all the way through, and not only a high handed piece of usurpative legislation and downright robbery at its inception, but the most unblushing piece of bare faced public plundering. The gentlemen, however, who had charge of the repeal movement were not inducted into

THE LEGISLATIVE MYSTERIES OF TRENTON,

and so returned to their homes without accomplishing their object. Since then the little Briggs cloud no bigger than a man's hand has begun to be observed, and just now the owners are greatly agitated and a meeting is contemplated at an early day looking to the taking of measures to bring the matter before the courts and test the validity of the obnoxious law. The belief prevails that

THE DEFEAT OF THE REPEAL

movement was due to the combined influence of the Jersey Central Railroad and the Briggs men. The Central has just acquired power to build a branch road from Elizabeth to Newark to connect with the Newark and New York Railroad at a point known as Bellsfirm. The lease of the latter to the former a few days ago, as exclusively published in the HERALD, is perhaps explained thereby. There are now two large natural streams running through the meadows from the Bay up for several miles across, under the line of the New Jersey Railroad and as far as Newark city proper. These leave a depth of water varying from eleven feet upwards. One of these, Bound Creek, was used during the Revolution as

A RENDEZVOUS FOR SMUGGLERS.

The old docks, away up the stream near the Alms House, are still to be seen. At its mouth, well in it has a depth of eleven feet. These two creeks, it is intended by Briggs and the railroad to choke up, so that the latter would not be compelled to build bridges. It is computed that at a cost of $25,000 this same creek might be made to the city of Newark a source of incalculable wealth. Dredged and widened it would serve all the purposes of the proposed ship canal, which would cost millions. Besides the sanitary welfare of the near and continually growing neighborhood demands that these natural streams should be left open. Moreover, the land on either side of the stream would be invaluable for factory and storehouse building purposes, water transportation being so handy. A gentleman well informed on the subject also assured the HERALD reporter that the turning of this creek to account would effect a saving in distance between Newark and New York, by water, of at least seven miles. This same gentleman is of opinion that the increased value of the first thousand feet down from the creek would twice pay the cost of rendering it navigable. The meadow owners he says, would readily dispose of the right, title and interest in the meadows to the city on any reasonable terms; but they are still determined to oppose the land grabbers of New Brunswick and New York.

Yesterday the matter came up in the Essex county court, before Judge Depue. The commissioners above named made, it appears, a contract with the draining company, and this contract came up for confirmation by the Court. This contract is in effect [illegible] shall proceed as before intended—that the company [illegible] to [illegible]

DRAIN THE MEADOWS,

[illegible] the owners $135 per acre meantime assessing [illegible] there being no guarantee to them that the land will be improved or not rendered still more valueless. In the event of the owner being poor and not able to pay the assessment his property is wrested from him and he is powerless to interpose. As regards the justice of the contract quite a number of Jersey lawyers had much to say pro and con. Mr. McCarthy opposed the approval of the contract on the grounds that the Legislature had set no price and the one inserted was excessive, and that under the act it was impossible for the commissioners to fix a price. Mr. Courtlandt Parker followed on the other side. Then came General Runyon, who made some lengthy remarks, in the course of which he naively intimated that Peter Sanford had offered to drain the meadows for $80,000, whereas Briggs' people wanted $810,000 to commence with.

The Judge said he would give a decision in the matter at an early day.

A VOICE AGAINST THE PROPOSED LEXINGTON AVENUE RAILROAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Apparently in pursuance of their established custom of suiting themselves, although thereby damaging and annoying the helpless citizens, the adherents of the "ring" have determined to lay a railroad track in Lexington avenue. This is a grievance much felt by myself and family. If we must have a public conveyance on our retired and heretofore peaceful avenue, why not run a line of stages, which are a much more respectable mode of transit than street cars? The route proposed, it is said, is from the depot, Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, down Lexington avenue to Thirty-fifth or Thirty sixth street, thence to avenue C or Dry Dock. So the line will not be of any use to most of the residents on or near Lexington avenue, since few will have occasion to visit that quarter of the town. If a track must be laid here, a portion of the cars should run the length of the avenue, turn into Fourth and have a branch westward through Twenty-third street, to the North river. This would accommodate many persons wishing to reach that spot, and more desirous of access to the various places of amusement on that route (five in number). These are now quite inaccessible by those residing far up town east of Madison avenue. A plan that would afford us a convenient method of reaching them would be hailed with satisfaction, and compensate to some extent the injuries otherwise inflicted.

LEXINGTON.

MAY 11, 1871.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIANS.

Secret Instructions of the Pope to the Bishops, Curates and Convents of the Italian Kingdom.

A correspondent, writing from Florence under date of April 12, gives the following as the secret instructions distributed by order of Pius IX. to all the bishops, curates and convents of the Italian kingdom. They are, he says, in themselves so important that they need no comment, as to their authenticity, I believe I can vouch for it:—

1. [illegible] by apostolic authority [illegible] ecclesiastical censure [illegible] all [illegible] as well [illegible] who may have co-operated with the rebellion against the Pontifical dominion, or adhered to it, or given [illegible] and favor in any way, or given their vote for the union of Italy under one king, [illegible] or violated ecclesiastical immunity provided they have given beforehand signs of true repentance [illegible] in the best way they could and after the [illegible] of the ordinaries or confessors the [illegible] and they have promised by oath obedience to the Holy See and [illegible] the salutary penitence and [illegible] customary, according to the law being inflicted on all and every one in proportion to the sin, excepting, however, the [illegible] chiefs [illegible] instigators and [illegible] and those who have violated ecclesiastical immunity by laying hands on cardinals, bishops or other ordained priests—for all whom it will be necessary to have recourse in each case to the Sacred Penitentiary.

2. May be absolved, with the aforesaid conditions and exceptions [illegible] who have been [illegible] of the aforesaid [illegible] however [illegible] entered the text [illegible] but [illegible] the press) a religious house and spent there a whole month in spiritual exercises. These will be treated [illegible] by the Apostolic authority in all that concerns the irregularity and violation of the forenamed [illegible] in which they may have taken place, a salutary penance being inflicted upon each one of them according to law and custom always excepted however those persons excepted in No. 1.

3. Are to be equally absolved, under the conditions expressed in No. 1, [illegible] and censure those soldiers who bore arms and fought against the Pontifical sovereignty [illegible] they be ready [illegible] soon as they can do it without danger for their lives to leave the unjust army [illegible] and meanwhile to abstain from all acts of hostility against the subjects and soldiers of the legitimate Prince and from acts against ecclesiastical property, laws and persons—a proportioned salutary penitence and the obligation to repair the damage (as it is just) they may have [illegible] being equally inflicted upon each of them according to the measure of his shortcoming, excepting, however, those generals and officers who were able to desert the army [illegible] without danger to their lives or any other serious [illegible] as well as those who, as [illegible] have violated ecclesiastical immunity by laying hands on the cardinals, bishops, or other ordained priests for all of whom it will each time be necessary to have recourse to the Sacred Penitentiary.

THE LAST ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Names of the Killed and Wounded.

[From the Buffalo Express, May 13.]

At about half-past four o'clock yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Erie Railroad near Attica which is one of the saddest that we have been called upon to chronicle for some time. As we are informed by officials of the road the catastrophe was in this wise:—A regular freight train coming west broke in two near a place called Griswold between Attica and Darien, about fifteen freight cars, one caboose and an emigrant car becoming detached. The emigrant car was the last on the train and contained two score or more men women and children. A special freight train was just behind the regular, and previous to the break in the latter both had been going at a high rate of speed. When the fact of the accidental uncoupling was ascertained the engineer of the regular immediately stopped his engine and proceeded to back up so as to get his train in order, but before this could be accomplished the special came on, dashing into the rear of the detached cars, smashing the emigrant car completely, injuring some of the other cars and damaging the locomotive somewhat.

So sudden and complete was the collision that the inmates of the last car had no opportunity of escape, and as a natural result a large number of them were more or less injured. Five children were instantly killed and one woman so badly hurt that her condition is regarded as precarious. Taking into consideration the direct and terrific force of the concussion, the wonderment is that not more were killed or badly injured. As it is the great majority of victims were fortunate in escaping with slight cuts and bruises, which though in some cases severe are not of a dangerous nature.

Immediately after the occurrence of the catastrophe, physicians from Attica, Alden and Darien made their appearance on the ground and busied themselves the greater part of the forenoon in contributing to the needs of the sufferers. The officers of the railroad, we understand, exerted themselves for the accommodation of their unfortunate passengers and brought many of them to this city about noon.

A dozen or more of the injured ones went to the hotel of Joseph Mergenhagen, on Exchange street, where they remained during a greater portion of the afternoon, until taken to the hospital.

THE DEAD

From the wreck of the emigrant car were taken the little bodies of five young children, all of whom bore upon their white, cold faces the terrible bruises that caused their deaths. By direction of the railroad officials they were brought to the city and conveyed instantly to Kraft's dead-house. Their names are:—Jane Bell, aged six years, Robert Bell, aged two years, Dorlie De Laana aged four years, Maria De Laana, aged one year and six months, Jannette Wilson, aged three years.

THE WOUNDED

As near as can be ascertained the number of persons injured, aside from the five dead, is about thirty. Some are at Attica and two or three others, it is reported, have been made comfortable for the time being at farm houses in the vicinity of Griswold. Up to last evening twenty three of the sufferers had been received at the General Hospital and were the recipients of the best of attention from the affable Mr. Bagley and the courteous Dr. Harrington. The following are the names of the wounded:—Alfred Bluman, twenty one years of age from England, both collar bones broken and injury of the chest, was on his way to Toronto. John Hickey, thirty years of age, came from Tipperary, Ireland, was on his way to Oswego Ill.; one of his legs broken. William Waters aged thirty-nine years, came from Northwald, England, was on his way to Ypsilanti, Mich., severely injured about the head and sustained fracture of the knee. Daniel Corey, aged nineteen from Ireland on his way to Chelsea, Mich., hurt severely about the head. Richard Osborne, aged twenty-one came from Cornwall England, was on his way to Toronto, injured slightly about the head. James Burleigh, aged twenty one years, came from Cornwall England, and was on his way to Toronto, fractured leg. William Powers twenty nine years of age, lately of Canada, formerly of Buffalo, injury to head, broken arm, and injured back. James W. Tew, widower, aged thirty-three, came from England, ran, back and thigh severely injured, was going to visit Wm. Courtnedge No 61 York street, Toronto. Joseph Bell, born in Scotland, aged thirty-three, wife was badly hurt and left at Attica; two children killed—one a boy, aged a year and a half, and a girl, aged five years, was injured about the face and hurt internally; has two little children—Mary, seven years of age, and Agnes, four years—at the hospital both bruised. John J. Harris and wife, Mary, from England, he has a broken ankle and injury to head; Mrs. Harris slightly injured about face. Cornelius De Laana and wife, Margaret, came from Holland, he was injured about the shoulder, chest and right ankle, she was hurt slightly about the head, on their way to Kalamazoo, Mich. Thomas Nixon, aged eighteen, came from Stockport, Cheshire, England, on his way to Toronto, broken leg. Mary Donohue, from Dublin, Ireland, on way to Owaso Mich., to her brother's residence, slight scalp wound. William Wilson, aged thirty-seven, came from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, was on his way with his family to Port Perry, Wis. he was not injured, but his wife, Isabella, hurt about face. Jane, eleven years of age, Agnes seven years. the former injured about head, the latter has broken arm and was scalded in hand; John, five years of age and James, eighteen months, both slightly injured.

WORK OF THE LABOR BUREAU

Mr. James Donahue, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, [illegible] and 10 Clinton place, makes the following report of business for the week ending May 13:—Application for employment, 1,136, of these there were 173 males and 963 females, male help required, 114; female, 1,160, situations procured for 103 males and [illegible] females. Whole number of situations procured during the week, 1,006.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	4 13	Moon rises..morn	3 10
Sun sets........	7 10	High water ..eve	5 51

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.

Steamer	Sails	Destination	Office
City of Limer'k	May 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wisconsin	May 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of B'ltim're	May 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Lafayette	May 20	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	May 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	May 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Assyria	May 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nebraska	May 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	May 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	May 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Oceanic	June 3	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
St. Laurent	June 3	Havre	58 Broadway.
Australia	June 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Europa	June 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 14, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Calabria (Br), McMickan, Liverpool May 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse and 752 passengers, to C G Francklyn. May 6, lat 46 51, lon 38 27, signalled a North German steamer, bound east, 10th, lat 43 03, lon 52 46 passed a Guion steamer, do, 11th, lat 41 12, lon 60 15 a North German steamer, do, 12th, lat 40 48, lon 63 40, a Guion steamer, do, same day, lat 40 32, lon 67 15, a Bremen steamer, do.

Steamship Erin (Br), Lawson, Liverpool April 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse and 321 passengers, to F W J Hurst. May 9, at 5 15 AM, passed steamship England, and took pilot from her, carried away from boat No 3, 14th, at 2 AM, an Inman and a Cunard steamer, bound east, same day, at 3 AM, a National steamer, do, and a steamer showing blue light, red light and a rocket.

Steamship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, 80 hours, with mdse to James Hand. Had strong gales from N to NE, with heavy sea and dense fog, from Hatteras to Capes of the Delaware.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah May 11, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. 13th inst, at 12 30 PM, lat 36 50, lon 74 51, passed brig Martha, steering south.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship British America (Br), Lockhart, Newcastle, 39 days, with mdse, to H & F W Meyer—vessel to master. Came the northern passage and had variable weather, been 14 days west of the Banks. April 12, lat 49 40, lon 21, Gustaf [illegible], seaman a native of Finland, aged 22 years, fell from the maintopsail yard overboard and was drowned. The B A is anchored outside the bar.

Ship Herschel (NG), Friedrichs, Hamburg, 34 days with mdse and 143 passengers, to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had moderate weather, been 10 days east of the Banks, had two deaths (children), and one birth among the passengers. May 7, lat 42 27, lon 59 04, spoke ship Western Empire, from Mobile, for Liverpool. May 14, 40 miles east of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat Widgeon, No 10. The H is anchored outside the bar.

Bark Mary A Way, Russell, Cardiff 49 days with railway iron to order, vessel to Wm Fuell & Way. Came the middle passage, and had fine weather up to April 9, lon 50 W, then took a heavy gale from WNW to WSW which lasted 23 days, split sails, &c., since variable weather. May 7 [illegible] off Georges [illegible] Lightship [illegible] from Mary E Williams No 13 Montauk bearing N 40 miles distant, exchanged signals with a brig showing white [illegible]

Bark Eliz [illegible] Wilson, Santa Martha 17 days, with [illegible] Had light winds and calms up to the Gulf, since strong SW and NW winds 6 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Seind (Br) [illegible] Cienfuegos 16 days, with sugar and one passenger to [illegible] Had moderate weather 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig [illegible] Glace Bay, CB 12 days with coal to [illegible] Brewer, vessel to master. Had light moderate weather.

Schr J M [illegible] Frontera Mx, and 21 days [illegible] Had fine weather, 6 days N of Hatteras, [illegible]

Schr Zampa (of East Machias) Jewett, Arroyo PR 14 days, with sugar, [illegible] Had light easterly winds to lat 34 [illegible] when encountered a [illegible] gale from WSW during which was obliged to heave to [illegible] fore gaff, started bowsprit, and [illegible] started the vessel leaking.

Schr [illegible] (of [illegible]) Coombs, St Johns PR, 14 days, with sugar and molasses [illegible] Been 7 days north of Hatteras, with light easterly winds and fog.

Schr [illegible] (Br), Rynger, [illegible] eight days with pineapples to Joseph Lucas. Had fine weather, three days north of Hatteras.

Schr [illegible] Gates (of Perry), Freeman, Jacksonville 7 days, with yellow pine, to Fairchild & Co; vessel to [illegible]. Had fine weather, no date, lat 36 40 lon 74 42, spoke brig Agnes Rayn [illegible] from Porto Rico for Baltimore.

Schr [illegible] Wright, [illegible] Virginia.

Schr Mary & Alice, Corbitt, Virginia for Hempstead Harbor LI.

Schr Edward Slade, Loper, Alexandria.

Schr Maria & Elizabeth, Crocker, Georgetown DC.

The steamship Ocean Queen, Gray, which arrived at an early hour 14th inst, left Aspinwall May 5 and touched at Kingston, Ja.

The bark Bengal (Swe), which arrived on the 13th inst is consigned to Funch, Edye & Co and reports:—Took the southern passage and had variable weather, May 7 and 8, had a heavy gale from NW and been 15 days west of Bermuda, with heavy westerly gales, May 8, lat 34 28, lon 70, saw schr Mariposa, steering SE.

The bark Ferreri (Ital), which arrived on the 12th inst, reports:—Passed Gibraltar April [illegible] and took the southern passage and had light, variable weather.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig J Leighton, Leighton, Maine for New York, 12 days with [illegible] to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr [illegible] Grimes, [illegible], Machias for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr [illegible], Rolo, [illegible] for New York, with lime.

Schr [illegible], Shaw, Rockland for New York, with lime to [illegible] Brown.

Schr [illegible] for New York.

Schr [illegible], [illegible] for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr [illegible] Miller, Port Jefferson for New York.

Schr Lady Antrim, Horton, Warham for New York.

Schr [illegible], New London for New York.

Schr Warren [illegible] Smith, [illegible] for New York.

Schr [illegible], Thorndike, Rockland for New York.

Schr Cornelia Newark, Hurley, Stonington for Georgetown DC.

Schr [illegible] Machias for New York, with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr Maria [illegible], Williams, Norwich for Philadelphia.

Schr Zulette Kennon, [illegible] for Philadelphia.

Schr Cabinet, Lynch, Norwich for New York.

Schr [illegible] Providence for New York.

Schr [illegible] for New York.

Schr Herbert, [illegible], [illegible] for New York.

Schr [illegible], Smith, Providence for Delaware.

Schr M E [illegible], Smith, Connecticut River for New York.

Schr Lily Santo, [illegible], Boston for New York.

Schr Justice, Clark, New London for New York, with stone.

Schr L W Wilcox, Bowers, Bridgeport for Philadelphia.

Schr Maud Webster, Wentworth, Providence for New York.

Schr Frederick Hall, Glover, Portland for New York.

Schr Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River for New York.

Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.

Schr J C Smith, Warren for New York.

Schr Racer, Howard, Cold Spring for New York.

Schr Martha Weeks, Dotts, Belfast for New York, with [illegible]

Schr Chief, Case, Fox Island for New York.

Schr A Pharo, Bingham, Providence for New York.

Schr [illegible] Blossom, [illegible], New Haven for New York.

Schr H A Collins, Hill, Dighton for New York.

Schr J P Ross, Paul, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Angler, Harding, Wareham for New York.

Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Delaware, Keller, Providence for New York.

Schr C S Rogers, Mayo, Rockport for New York.

Schr Franklin, Brewster, Rockport for New York.

Schr Boston, Phillips, Rockport for New York.

Schr E L B [illegible], Maynard, Greenport for New York.

Schr Anna Faye, Smith, Portland for New York.

Schr J B Depuy, Sturges, Rockland for Jersey City.

Schr Jas [illegible], Smith, Nantucket for New York.

Schr A B Hayes, Willur, Greenwich for New York.

Schr N Berry, Howlett, Belfast for Newburgh.

Schr H P Cushing, Mann, Portland for New York.

Schr W A Barnes, Powell, Portland for New York.

Schr Kendrick Fish, King, Calais for New York.

Schr [illegible], Phinney, Providence for New York.

Schr Mary Hoxie, Edwards, New London for New York.

Schr Wm [illegible], Burns, Hartford for New York.

Schr J L Hallock, Hallock, New Haven for New York.

Schr [illegible], New Haven for New York.

Yacht [illegible], New London for New York.

Yacht [illegible], Norwalk for New York.

Yacht Mischief, Pelham for New York.

Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.

Brig Anna Lindsley, McCallum, New York for St John, NB, via Providence.

Brig M L Mickerson, [illegible], New York for Halifax, NS.

Schr Ourust, Graner, New York for Providence.

Schr Pavilion, Nickerson, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Dorothea Kuhn, Lacey, New York for Middletown.

Schr Green County, Tunnel, Hinds, New York for Stamford.

Schr M W Griffing, Griffing, New York for New Haven.

Schr G Dowling, Hutchinson, New York for Glen Cove.

Schr Mary Natt, Barkley, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Cris, [illegible], Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr Richmond, Gup, [illegible] New York for Bangor.

Schr Emily, Ferrain, New York for Providence.

Schr C Nash, Wehing, New York for Bangor.

Schr Eveline, Gilmore, Rondout for Boston.

Schr L S Hatch, Hall, Port Johnson for Hartford.

Schr Henry, Colwell, New York for Hartford.

Schr M A Predmore, Hart, Coxsackie for Providence.

Schr Tiger, Agar, New York for Providence.

Schr Nettie Cushing, Powers, New York for Portsmouth.

Schr Edward Lindsley, ——, Port Johnson for New Haven.

Schr J Orson, Simpson, Hoboken for Bridgeport.

Schr Cicero, Crookson, New York for Hartford.

Schr Thomas B Smith, Bowman, South Amboy for New Haven.

Schr Cynthia Jane, Rogers, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Mayo, Brown, New York for Bridgeport.

Schr Lucy Baker, Snow, New York for Boston.

Steam yacht In time, Chesebro, New York for Norwalk.

WHITESTONE, LI, May 14—8.30 PM.

All the vessels reported as remaining over on night of 13th proceeded early this AM. Wind NW, still breeze.

BELOW.

Ship American Congress, Gbisada, from London, March 10, with mdse and passengers, to Grinnell Minturn & Co (Received a pilot May 12, in long 69 W, from boat A Leggett, No 4).

Ship Sunbeam (Br), Holmes, Cardiff, 47 days, with railway iron to L L Wright & Co. Received a pilot May 12, 80 miles E of Sandy Hook from boat Jas Avery No 9.

Bark James Welsh, from Barbados (by pilot boat Christian Bergh, No 16).

Wind at sunset NW.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP STAR OF THE WEST, Henderson, with coal, from Newcastle, E, April 8 for Quebec, was wrecked May — at Scataway, off the east coast of Cape Breton. The crew were saved.

BRIG ELIZA HUNTER (of Guernsey), on a voyage from Charleston to London was abandoned in lat 34, lon 62 45. Crew saw vessel go down, and were afterwards picked up by British schooner Emma, of Lunenburg, NS, and landed at St Johns, Ant, April 29. The owner of the Eliza Hunter is Mr J B Frecker, of Guernsey. (The above facts were reported in the Herald of the 7th inst. in which she was called an American [illegible] vessel. We have no record of her sailing from Charleston.)

SCHR IRIS, Nye, from Savannah for Saybrook, Ct, put into Norfolk [illegible]

[illegible] Ja, April 29—The bark Hannah H, reported as [illegible] to become a [illegible], was sold to day to Mr W Ogilvie, of Port Morant, for £120. The cargo in her was sold to Mr Henry Ford, of Holland Bay, viz—80 puncheons of rum, at 9s 10d in bond, several tons of logwood, at 43s 6d per ton, 8400 cocoanuts, at 54s per 1000.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Mallory, of the steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, has our thanks for favors.

Purser Jas M Ford, of the steamship Ashland, from Fernandina, will please accept our thanks for his attentions.

Purser L L Young of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS—The following is a statement of the comparative number of vessels in the port of New Orleans for seven years:—

May 6	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865
Ships	55	30	33	19	21	33	4
Barks	47	31	15	8	18	37	12
Brigs	10	7	13	4	9	10	19
Schooners	18	10	12	13	37	70	64
Totals	130	78	73	44	85	153	99

Whalemen.

Arrived at Pernambuco April 8 bark C W Morgan, from Talcahuano, procured refreshments and sailed for New Bedford.

Bark A R Tucker, Capt Daniel L Ricketson, sailed from New Bedford May 2 for the Indian Ocean. The following persons compose her crew:—Geo W Bourne, first mate, Wm Harris, of Mattapoisett, second mate, John P Vanderhoop, of Gay Head, third mate and boatsteerer, Henry Walder, New York, cooper; Michael Crawford, do, and Tony Clark, New Bedford, boatsteerers, Wm Pooker, Croghan, New York, shipkeeper and boatsteerer, Jos S Birdsall, do, steward, John Harding, do, cook; Wm Dunne, do, J Henry Brandon, do, John Monroe, do, Chas E Allen, Syracuse, NY, Henry F Spring, Brighton, Wm W Collins, Marlborough, Charley Numboo, Tahiti, Andrew Lee, do, Frederick Smith, Dow Plains, Arthur U Ilberson, New Jersey; Andrew A Coffin, Nantucket, Otis B Fish, Falmouth, and Jas D Ellis, New Bedford, seamen.

Schr Petrel, Capt Philip H Reed, sailed from New Bedford May 6 for the Atlantic Ocean. The following persons compose her crew:—Albert L Robbins, of New Bedford, first mate, Geo H Ellis, of Dartmouth, second mate, Geo W Sisson, New Bedford, boatsteerer, Jas C Bowen, do, cooper; John Wilson, do, steward, Oliver Lee, do, Benj Franklin, do, Andrew Kanaca, do; Andrew Johnson, do, John Fitno, do, Francisco Espanos, do, James Larkinfield, do, James Holmes, do, and Alexander Morton, Salem, seamen.

Spoken.

Bark Queen of Scots (Br), from New York for Bremen, May 12, 20 miles east of Sandy Hook (by pilot boat James Avery, No 9).

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, April 28—Arrived, brig Jessie Rhynas, Hall, Boston.

Sailed 29th, bark Enchantress (Br), Key West.

ANTIGUA, April 18—Arrived, brigs Rosetta (Br), McDonald, Norfolk via Barbados and was ldg 27th for ——; 29th, A J Raymond, Smith, Yarmouth, NS.

BARBADOS, April 9—Arrived, bark Harriet, Tirrell, New York and sailed for ——; brigs Lizzie Troop, Newell, do (and sailed 14th for Demerara); 11th, John Byers, Lewis, Norfolk (and sailed 22d for Porto Rico); 12th, bark Jas Welsh, Hammond, New York; 15th brig Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, do; schrs Relief, Hutchinson, St Vincent; 18th, Clara Montgomery, Horton, New York (and sailed 22d for Cuba); 19th, brigs Julia E Haskell, Haskell, Rio Janeiro (and sailed same day for New Orleans); 2d, Bertha, Bune, Bahia for New York touched for stores; barks Golden Fleece, Rhodes, and Mayflower, Hotchkiss, New York; 23d, Reindeer, Wellington, and Gazelle, Black, do; schr Adolph Hugel, Davis, do; 24th, brig Clara, Nichols, Bermuda for St Vincent, in want of water.

Sailed 15th, brig Gem, Neill, St Kitts; 25th, schr M H Styron, Simmons, Aruba.

In port April 25, brig Peerless, Rhodes for New York, ldg; schrs C A Farnsworth, Henson, from Philadelphia, and 15th for Boston; [illegible] Nina for Baltimore, ldg.

BERMUDA, May 6—In port, barks Queen Victoria (Br), Lyne, from Arroyo for New York, dlsg; Evening Star (Br), Reder, from Savannah for Liverpool, wtg orders; Balaclava (Br), [illegible], schrs John Randolph, for New York, to sail in a few days; [illegible] McM[illegible] on the marine slip.

KINGSTON, Ja, April 24—Arrived, brig John Kendall (Br), New York; schrs W Linsley, Boston; 25th, E S Davis, Doane, New York (and sailed May 2 for Baracoa); S C Noyes, Lee, do; [illegible] sailed May 2 for [illegible] (and Boston).

Sailed April 25, bark [illegible] (Br) Delosse, Port Mount, with [illegible] to load for New York, May 5, schr [illegible] New York.

At Port Antonio, May 4, schr A M Bliss, M'Intyre, for Boston, ldg.

LAVINA, May 1—Sailed, Kevin Hammond, New York; Caroline O Smith, Smith, Gardner.

Off [illegible] May 1, Wm [illegible] son Allen, from Savannah for Liverpool (and received orders for Troon or Ardrossan).

[illegible], March 31—Arrived previous, ship Royal Saxon (Br), Fraser, New York; barks Robert Lanfare, do via Rio Janeiro; [illegible] (Br), Bally, Boston.

MATANZAS, May 6—In port barks Eliza White, Mahoney, [illegible] (Br), [illegible], Rothmay (Br), Munro, Waldo, [illegible]; Eliza [illegible] (Br), [illegible] Kogers, Nanme, [illegible] all for New York, [illegible] Triumph (Br), Cheney, [illegible] Hall, for Baltimore, do, [illegible] brigs Shannon, Ray, [illegible] Snowdon, Wood for New York, do, Ida M Comery, [illegible] and Harold, Sinclair, for Philadelphia do, Harry, [illegible] Tempest, Wilson [illegible] Crowley, [illegible] Downing, [illegible] (Br), Snow for N of Hatteras, [illegible] Chapman, Knight, for Baltimore do; schrs S B Hume, Hughes for New York, do, Mary D [illegible] for Philadelphia do.

[illegible], April 8—Arrived, brig W D Andrews, Perkins, Sabila [illegible].

PANAMA, April 20—Arrived, steamship Guatemala, Howes, Central American ports.

[illegible], April 21—Arrived, brig Thos Walter, Thompson, Baltimore and sailed 29th for Porto Cabello.

In port April 21, [illegible] Cyclone, Nevens, from [illegible] arrived 16th for Philadelphia, ldg; Blanche, [illegible] Philadelphia, ld; Ida (Br), Dix, and [illegible] Miller, for Baltimore, do; [illegible] Sanderson (Br), [illegible] for ldg, J W Gillespie (Br), Gaw, from New York, arrived 24th, ldg.

RIO JANEIRO, April 22—Arrived prior, bark Contest, Scott, New York.

ST THOMAS, April 16—Arrived, brig Susie J Strout, Hammond, Guadeloupe (and sailed 19th for Porto Rico); 20th, schr L M Warren, Hall, New York (and sailed 24th for Cuba); 21st, brig Maurice Clausen, New York 2d; R S Hassell [illegible] Liverpool for Cardenas in distress (before reported); steamer [illegible], Demerara; [illegible], schr J Taylor, McCahan, Baltimore (and sailed 26th for Curacoa). 28th, steamship Merrimack, Weir, New York (and left for Rio Janeiro).

Sailed April 13, brigs [illegible], Covert, Arroyo, PR, to load for a port north of Hatteras; [illegible], Wm Mason, Dunbar, Arroyo PR.

ST JOHNS, PR, April 29—In port brig Planet, for Philadelphia next day.

American Ports.

BOSTON, May 13, AM—Arrived, schrs Henrietta, Clark, and Emily & [illegible] [illegible] Hagan, [illegible] New York.

Cleared—Steamers [illegible] for New Orleans; Roman, Baker, [illegible] Lizzie [illegible] Mayaguez [illegible] schrs [illegible], Webb, Bimini, Almira, Anna Myrick (Br), Parker, [illegible] Mary, Shoitx, Beautiful, Jones, Shindler, Le, and James A Parsons, Young, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Brig Mary [illegible].

14th—Arrived, bark [illegible] (Br) Skene, Liverpool (report [illegible] from Liverpool Gloucester); brig [illegible] (Br), Evans, Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, May 11—Arrived, schr Cynosure, Fink, [illegible]

Cleared—Brig [illegible] (Br) [illegible] for the Continent via Wilmington, NC; [illegible] Hart, [illegible], Hart, New York.

11th—At quarantine schr Leon [illegible] Wells, from New York. [illegible] (Br), [illegible], [illegible] from New York.

Cleared—Brig [illegible]

12th—Arrived, brig [illegible] schr Conservative, Boston [illegible]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 13—Sailed, barks P Sheen, New York; Chio, Falmouth, [illegible] Rio Janeiro, and [illegible]

GALVESTON, May 5—Cleared, brig Glendale, McIntyre, Boston; schr J M [illegible], New York.

MOBILE, May 9—Cleared, bark Joutsen (Rus), Martenson, Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6—In port loading, steamships Alice (Br), Ellis and Daren (Br), Bates, for Liverpool; ships Adorna, Davis, Conqueror, Macey, Chas Davenport, Peter [illegible], Ivanhoe, Harriman, Joseph Fish, Stackpole, Melrose, Nelli Maud (Br), Abernethy, Elliott, Robinson, [illegible] Rochester, [illegible] Rival, Donna [illegible] (Br), Evans, Samuel Watts, Hyler, Tecumseh (Br), Webb, Westmoreland, Heron, and Wyoming, Jackson, all for Liverpool; Alice Buck, Blanchard, Alexander, Carlox, Belle Morse, Gregory, G W White, Griffin, Castine, Wilson, Fomosa (Br), Duperret, Fracnia, Clark, Bosworth, John Tucker, Taylor, Tranquebar, Hovard, and Union, Austin, for Havre; Constance (NG), Guttenborn, Dr Barth (NG), Bockwoldt, and St James, Patterson, for Bremen, Dagmar (Dan), Kolstrom, for Antwerp, Bella Juan (Sp), Subirach, for Barcelona; Hasse Rush, for Cronstadt, Getters, Walker, for Europe; barks George Peabody (Br), Hilton, Manolo (Sp), Soto, Robert Leak (Br), Atheus, Ruby (Br), Craig, Shields (Br), Sloan, Storm Petrel, Hinkel, and Tomasco (Ital), [illegible], all for Liverpool; Cherokee (Br), Kerr, Frank Marion, Duncan and Jonathan Chase, Chase, for Bremen; Celeste Clark, Payne, Daniel Draper, Clark and W Herborn, Lauderkin, for Havre, Joshua Loring, Loring, and W O Putnam (Br), Rickard for Flensburg; Star Ann (Swe), Wickberg, for Cronstadt; Alfonso (Sp), Mas and [illegible] (Sp), Sabers, for Barcelona; Maria Mercedes (Ital), Messina, and Pasquale Aquila (Ital), La Sava, for Cette; St Susan Joe (Rus), Steinman, for Amsterdam; Francisco (Br), Stallin, for Barcelona; Anna (Nor), Gunnarsen; Caspari (Nor), Sylvestra, Ensign (Arg), Ornati, Esther Lorraine, Maries (Sw), Bollberg; Marienlyst (Dan), Ringe; [illegible] (Nor), Mikkelsen, Olympia (Sp), [illegible], Sue, Marianna and Victor (Nor), Tegasen, all for Europe; Neptun (Br), for Genoa; brigs Indifferente (Ital), Favorito, for London, Giulia (Ital), Salucu, for Liverpool.

May 8—Arrived ship China, Ferald, Liverpool.

Cleared—Barks Brazen, Long, and Talavera, Carver, Boston; Robert Book, Alamtha, Liverpool; brig Indifferente (Ital), Favola, Louise; schrs G M Newins, Rowland, St Pierre, Lookout, Howes, Boston; Jessie L Somers, Wilson, Brazos Santiago.

9th—Arrived, steamship St Louis, Whitehead, New York, Belle, [illegible] Orleans, from Liverpool; Wild Hunter, Howitt, from Cardiff; brig [illegible] Oliver, from Rockland.

Cleared—Barks Ceres, Carse, Foster, Havre; Caspari (Nor), Syversen, Cork for orders; brig James Crosby, Tampico, Apalachicola.

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 1—Arrived, barks Agenora, Olsen, and Foxbury, Copp, Salazar; brig Julia E Haskell, Haskell, Rio Janeiro.

Sailed—ship Uncle Joe; brig Independente.

Arrived and sailed for Galveston, ship Andrew Jackson, Kelly, from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, May 12—Arrived, schrs Iris, Nye, Savannah for Saybrook; [illegible] Clark, Williams, and M D Cranmer, Cranmer, New York.

NEW HAVEN, May 12—Arrived, schrs E V Glover, Ingersoll from a Southern port; James Buchanan, Kelley, and Lady Emma, Carroll, from a southern port.

Cleared—Schrs Annie Bell, Elkins, Porto Rico; Nellie B Benedict, Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5—Sailed, ships Jeremiah Thompson, Kennedy, Callao; Derby, Goll, Manila; barks Gauchs (Br), Hiltz, Yokohama; Peron (Fr), Quere, Callao.

SAVANNAH, May 13—Arrived steamship Virgo, New York; schr Union Flag, do.

Cleared—Steamships San Jacinto, and Gulf Stream, New York; ship Lady Dufferin, Liverpool; brig San Quentin, Barcelona; schr Irene Meservey, Providence.

14th—Arrived, steamship Herman Livingston, New York, schrs Somerset, Eleuthera; Stephen Hotchkiss, Gardiner.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 12, PM—Arrived, brigs Prairie Rose, Griffin, Baltimore for Portland; Irene, Cobeth, Shulee, NS, for New York; schrs Favorite (Br), Jenkins, Cornwallis NS, for do; Carry (Br), Hatfield, St George, NB, for do, with loss of anchor; S & B Small, Colbeth, Shulee, NS, for do; Anna Fare, Smith, Pembroke for do.

13th, AM—Arrived, schrs Lemira M (Br), Peck, St John, NB, for Bridgeport; A M Lee, Dukes, Boston for Georgetown DC; N W Magee, Ketchum, do for Baltimore.

Sailed—Brig Prairie Rose; schrs Hope, Saxon, S P Adams, J & M Merriman, Chas S Rogers, Anna Frye, Favorite, Carry, Sea Breeze, Lemira M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS NEVER WRONG.

To remove pain by any means short of purgation may be wrong, because the matters or fluids that cause [illegible] driven [illegible] may be [illegible] to more vital parts.

When BRANDRETH'S PILLS are employed there is no danger of this, because the humors which occasioned the pain are certainly removed by this thoroughly tested and never failing purely vegetable remedy.

Even when ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are used, which invariably are said to relieve pain, it is wise to take one or more doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. This course will prevent apoplexy and dangerous diseases generally.

Principal office, Brandreth House, New York.

COMPRESSED IVORY MARTINGALE RINGS, SLEEVE Buttons, Animals' Heads, assorted colors, with turquois and ruby eyes, Checks, Billiard Balls, &c.
WM M WELLING, 207 Centre street.

"CHILDREN'S LIVES SAVED FOR FIFTY CENTS."
Every case of croup can be cured when first taken by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, warranted for twenty four years, and never a bottle returned. It also cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns and External Pains. Sold by the druggists.

GEORGE W READ & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
Veneers, Fancy Woods and Boards,
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to which they invite the particular attention of the trade.
Send for a catalogue and price list.
For sale, one of the best and largest Veneer Cutting Machines in the country.
Factory, 186 to 200 Lewis st. 170 and 172 Centre st.

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None genuine sold on draught.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

14 DOWNING ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS cook in a private family or boarding house; good references given if required. Call on or address Mrs. BUTLER.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A respectable woman as first class cook in French, English and German style; will take full charge in kitchen of hotel, restaurant, club house or large boarding house; city or country; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, THIRD FLOOR, back room.—A competent young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

109 EAST 4TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as first class cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; they prefer living together; no objection to the country for the summer; good city reference.

115 WEST 46TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS IN a private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and assist with washing; no objection to the country.

118 WEST 47TH ST.—AS COOK IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; is an experienced and excellent baker; would assist with washing and ironing if required. Call for two days at present employer's.

123 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; experienced in marketing. Best city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist with coarse washing. Best city reference.

134 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—As cook, washer and ironer; can give good city reference.

134 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS. Two girls, to go together (always lived together); one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; would go in the country; good reference.

131 FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook or nurse; no objection to the country or to travel to Europe or California; none but first class families need apply. Can be seen from 10 till 4.

141 WEST 3?TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family, with her daughter to take care of children or do light work; good city reference. Call or address.

148 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D avs.—Two young girls in a private family; one as cook and to assist with washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

155 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; has a little girl 12 years old; can go together or separate.

175 DELANCEY ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—Two young girls in the same family; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, up town preferred; best reference.

201 WEST 24TH ST.—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer; the other as waitress in a private family. Excellent city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—A HEAD MEAT AND PASTRY cook would go to a summer house, boarding house or small hotel; would take her own kitchenmaid; city or country; city reference.

204 1ST AV., BETWEEN 12TH AND 13TH STS.—A respectable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of desserts and is a good bread baker; has no objection to the country; best city reference.

207 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; best city references from present employer.

208 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; three years' best city reference.

209 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first rate cook. Good city reference.

209 WEST 31ST ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call two days.

212 WEST 53D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, plain washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

216 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; willing to assist in washing; good city reference.

218 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference; lately from England; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days.

219 WEST 27TH ST.—A STEADY GIRL AS GOOD cook and baker in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good reference.

220 EAST 47TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS cook and excellent washer and ironer; and the other as chambermaid and waitress, good bakers; best city reference.

237 WEST 27TH ST.—AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS IT in all its branches; is an excellent baker; reference given.

239 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; can come well recommended; no objection to go in the country.

245 WEST 33D ST., THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as a good plain cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

250 WEST 37TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO GO together; one as first class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and ladies' maid, is a good plain sewer; good city reference; country preferred. Call or address.

303 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

306 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A young woman as good cook; willing to assist with washing; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

309 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., IN the rear.—As cook, washer and ironer, good reference; no objection to the country.

311 EAST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer either in private family or boarding house, city or country; good city reference.

316 EAST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress.

328 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or as cook and to assist in the washing; good reference.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and first rate washer and ironer; good city reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

409 WEST 24TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; reference, Dr. Bradford, 177 West 45th street.

411 WEST 32D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women; one as excellent cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; will do the washing between them; excellent city reference.

443 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as order cook for a restaurant; one who thoroughly understands her business.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as good cook in a private family; no objection to a private boarding house. Good city reference.

515 EAST 14TH ST.—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE family; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; city reference. Call for two days.

533 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to assist with the washing in a private family; no objections to the country; best of reference. Call for two days.

564 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls, lately landed; one as cook; is a first class washer and ironer; understands fluting; the other as upstairs girl; is willing to assist with the washing.

588 GRAND ST., NEAR FERRY.—A RESPECTABLE woman would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; four years' reference.

623 11TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL, LATELY LANDED as cook. Inquire at C. Steininger's.

652 2D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best reference from last place.

696 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has two and a half years' reference from last place. Call or address.

782 2D AV., CORNER 42D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days.

789 9TH AV., OVER THE FANCY STORE.—A PROTESTANT woman in a restaurant; is a first class cook. None but respectable parties need apply. Call or address.

995 3D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS., IN the store.—A young girl as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

1,161 2D AV., CORNER 61ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; other as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference.

CORNER OF MADISON AV. AND 46TH ST.—A GIRL as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family.

Chambermaids, &c.

9 PATCHEN PLACE (WEST 10TH ST.), NEAR 6TH av.—As chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; excellent city reference.

10 WEST 52D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Call at present employers.

16 HUBERT ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family. Best reference from last employer.

17 EAST 47TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN a place for a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, from ten to four o'clock to-day.

38 EAST 52D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

53 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND FLOOR, front.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

65 MADISON AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and sew or see to grown up children. No objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Chambermaids, &c.

73 CARMINE ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to mind children; is willing and obliging.

85 LEXINGTON AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or to do plain sewing and take care of growing children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's.

98 WARREN ST., BROOKLYN.—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to do sewing; no objection to going in the country for the summer; good reference from last place. Call on Monday and Tuesday.

108 WEST 24TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; has the very best of city reference.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and plain sewing.

131 WEST 19TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A COMPETENT American woman as chambermaid and plain sewer or to assist with washing in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference.

145 EAST 22D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; best reference. Call for two days.

146 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do sewing and take care of grown children in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country, best references. Call for two days.

155 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; six years' best city reference from last place.

156 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; three years' best city reference from last place.

200 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has two years' reference from last place; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

204 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and mind children, best city reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST., FRONT ROOM.—A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing; city or country; city reference.

206 9TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework, best reference given.

210 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; moderate wages; country preferred.

214 WEST 18TH ST., WHITE'S PLACE, No. 3, TOP floor.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; good city reference.

215 AV. A, BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS., TOP floor, back room.—Two young girls to do chamberwork or take charge of a mangle; can do up linen in first class style; wish to go in the country. Call for two days.

219 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful.

219 EAST 38TH ST., ROOM NO. 7.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do fine washing in a private family; has best city reference from her last place.

227 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., second floor.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid; city reference. Call or address for two days.

253 13TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist with washing and ironing; five years' city references.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. Best city reference.

261 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to nurse and sew, in a private family; best reference.

311 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; best city reference.

313 WEST 44TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family or would do housework in a small family. Call for two days.

319 WEST 41ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; has good city reference.

321 WEST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing; best city references.

326 EAST 33D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor, back room.—A genteel, young, respectable girl, with three years' recommendation from her last place, as upstairs girl; can do plain sewing; willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days.

329 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and would not have any objection to assist with the chamberwork, she is lately landed.

331 EAST 22D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse, in a private family; no objection to go with a family in the country, city reference.

342 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Call for two days.

409 WEST 35TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS together; one as chambermaid and plain seamstress, the other as cook and to assist in washing or would take care of children and sew; good reference; city or country. Call for two days.

415 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is competent; has good city references from her last place; would like to go in the country.

443 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and to do light chamberwork; no objection to the country during summer. Best reference.

453 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and first class seamstress; understands dressmaking; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Call for two days.

488 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, BACK, ROOM NO. 2.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

517 2D AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with the washing; city reference.

538 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

545 7TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—A respectable young woman as first class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer; prefers country for the summer.

650 2D AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; has best city reference.

652 2D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference from last place.

661 6TH AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to take care of children, or do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good reference.

945 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call for two days.

963 7TH AV. (ENTRANCE ON 51ST ST.), FIRST floor.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing, or would do housework in a small family; good reference.

968 3D AV., ENTRANCE ON 58TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

999 3D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS.—AS chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing; three years' reference from last situation. Can be seen for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 238 EAST 14TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Sping and Summer Suits, $5, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates; cutting and basting; terms cash. Call or address. Mrs. MAXWELL.

2D FLOOR, 1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 36TH AND 37th sts.—Fashionable dressmaking; walking suits and dresses remodelled at reasonable price; also millinery and ladies' own materials made up.

10 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A young woman as good plain seamstress; would assist with dressmaking; no objection to the country; good city references.

38 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND MADISON avs.—A respectable young woman as seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; is willing to assist in chamberwork or in the care of children; no objection to the country; city reference.

38 WEST 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machine; no objection to the care of growing children or to travel. Can be seen at present employer's.

52 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; can do do all kinds of family sewing; works on Grover & Baker's machine; would do light chamberwork; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's.

54 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—FIRST CLASS dressmaker would go out by the day, or take in work; walking suits made in eight hours' notice, at moderate prices; best city reference.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST. (NO SIGN AT THE door.)—Paris dress and cloak making. A few more private families can have their work done in the most fashionable style on very moderate terms; cutting and basting at short notice; also ladies' own material made up in millinery. Inquire for Madame.

65 MADISON AV.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS TO GO out by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

138 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, REAR ROOM.—Dress, shirt making and all kinds of family sewing. Mrs. RICHARDSON.

156 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As thorough seamstress; understands dressmaking; would wait on a lady or assist in other work; is neat and competent; city reference.

202 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE FANCY STORE.—AN American Protestant as seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on a machine; would take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork.

219 EAST 38TH ST. A GOOD DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day for ladies. Terms $2.

245 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., third floor.—A young girl as plain sewer and to take care of children. Call for two days.

281 6TH AV., NEAR 18TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS competent dressmaker; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to wait on ladies at some watering place.

312 EAST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or take care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and do all kinds of sewing; best city reference. Call for two days.

315 EAST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—UNDERWEARS, linen and lawn suits and every kind of machine stitching made in the finest style and shortest notice by a French lady; first class operator. Terms very reasonable. Mrs. ROSE.

327 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, WITH HER own machine, to go out by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing.

682 8TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, TO go out by the day; one who is capable of cutting and fitting; also other work; understands sewing machine work.

AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS (AMERICAN) DESIRES a situation by the week or month; can cut and fit dresses. Apply at Working Women's Protective Union, 38 Bleecker st.

A DRESSMAKER, HAVING GIVEN UP HER OWN business but a short time since, wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families; cutting, fitting and trimming first class; also operates on different machines. Address Madame EFFIE, dressmaker, station D.

A FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER TO go out by the day or week in private families; is a first class cutter and fitter, first class city reference. Address DRESSMAKER, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL DESIRES A situation as seamstress or seamstress and maid; no objection to travel with a lady; cuts and fits dresses and does all kinds of family sewing, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give first class city reference. Address M. L. R., box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

13 BLEECKER ST., NEAR BOWERY.—A STEADY, respectable woman to do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days on MARGARET KEEFE.

58 VANDAM ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, one to do housework; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; good city reference. Call or address for two days.

60 NORTH MOORE ST., REAR BUILDING.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer and a good baker of bread; good city reference.

61 BANK ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; six years' reference from former place. Call or address.

113 MOTT ST., REAR.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

136 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

155 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear.—A young girl to do general housework; best city reference.

171 CHARLES ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; good washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country; best of city reference.

199 VARICK ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private American family; has five years' city reference.

206 EAST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl to do general housework, good washer and ironer, in a small private family. None other need apply.

210 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting in a small American family; willing, obliging; no objection to the country.

219 SULLIVAN ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

312 WEST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as general houseworker in a small private family; best city reference.

322 WEST 17TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; would be willing to go in the country with them.

333 EAST 48TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; the best city reference if required.

338 WEST 38TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

444 WEST 31ST ST., ROOM 12.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; no objection to a short distance in the country.

471 WEST ??TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; best reference. Call for two days.

555 WEST 44TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A girl to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

576 10TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; has good city reference.

577 EAST 83D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework or chamberwork in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and knows her business; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference.

744 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do housework; is a good washer and ironer and a plain cook; good city reference.

784 9TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—TWO respectable young girls, lately landed, as general houseworkers in a private family; willing and obliging.

1,041 2D AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework for a small family; no objections to the country; best city reference.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 77TH ST. AND 1ST AV., over the store.—A respectable young girl to do housework in a small family; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS housekeeper in a hotel or private family; has a thorough knowledge of the same. Address Mrs. MEAD.

157 5TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman to take charge of a private house for the summer, or longer if required; best city reference.

370 7TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., THIRD floor, back door, to the right.—An American widow woman as housekeeper in a widower's family; has a little girl six years of age to be with her; or would do general housework; reference if required. Mrs. H.

624 6TH AV.—RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, with best city reference, to take charge of a gentleman's house during the summer.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY, AS housekeeper; has no objection to go in a country town or country as housekeeper. Address B. W., New York Post office.

A WIDOW LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN HOUSEKEEPING wishes for such a situation in a family where, if desired, she can assist in dressmaking; reference given. Address Mrs. M. KINSLEY, Herald office.

A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN WIDOW LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper for some widower of the same description. Address, in confidence, for three days, Mrs. L. A. D., Brooklyn Post office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, OF BUSINESS ability, desires a position as a housekeeper in city or country, where no menial service would be required, or as travelling companion to an invalid; has had much experience in sickness. Inquire of A. C., 210 West 24th st.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, WHO HAS given up housekeeping, desires a situation as housekeeper, nurse or stewardess; has travelled much; is never seasick; has had entire charge of a young family. Address E. M., box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE AGED ENGLISH WOMAN OF much experience desires a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family or a school; is fond of children, having had the entire charge of a young family. Address D. M., box 123 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—BY A PROTESTANT LADY OF good education; competent, reliable person; thoroughly trained in all household qualifications; can be highly recommended by late employer in this city. Address L. LYON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER DESIRED, BY A young widow lady of 32; is eminently capable of making home pleasant; a gentleman of the dramatic profession preferred. Address ZOE ALMONTE, box 102 Herald Uptown Branch office 1,246 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, widower preferred, by an English lady, where she would have entire charge, of which she is fully capable; satisfactory reference given and required. Address Mrs. ASHBURY, Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress and chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly. Best city reference.

38 WEST 25TH ST.—A LADY, GOING TO EUROPE, wishes to get a situation for her laundress, who is perfectly competent; has the best reference. Can be seen at her present employer's until suited.

40 PERRY ST., IN THE STORE.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city reference.

74 WEST 35TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A PLACE FOR a most excellent laundress, who has lived with her for some time. Apply at her present employer's on Monday, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

112 WEST 20TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day washing and ironing or to clean; excellent city reference.

115 EAST 28TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as laundress in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and waiting.

117 WEST 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as first class laundress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

123 WEST 24TH ST., BELL NO. 8.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; is a good laundress; best reference.

132 3D AV., REAR HOUSE, ROOM 12.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day as first class laundress; would do all kinds of housecleaning; city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

153 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 8, REAR HOUSE.—A respectable woman to go out by the day washing or house cleaning, or would take washing home.

154 43D ST., CORNER OF 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman to work by the day; is a good washer and ironer; would do housecleaning or take in washing.

161 WEST 33D ST., CORNER 7TH AV., FIRST floor.—As first class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing and fluting; good city reference.

163 EAST 31ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take family washing to her own house, or to go out by the day; understands shirt polishing and French fluting; all kinds of fineries done up in magnificent style. Call or address.

208 WEST 30TH ST.—RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes ladies or gentlemen's washing at her house by the week, month, or dozen; best reference. Call for two days.

213 5TH ST., NEAR BOWERY, IN THE REAR.—A respectable woman wishes a few gentlemen's washing; best city references.

238 WEST 30TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A POSITION in the linen room of a hotel, or as a brakener or cashier. Inquire in store. Mrs. A. O.

238 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—A competent woman as laundress; good city reference.

239 WEST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own house; understands French fluting, best city reference.

246 WEST 25TH ST., REAR BUILDING.—A WOMAN to do gentlemen's or families' washing, and go out by the day; is a first class ironer of shirts; good reference.

248 WEST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Ladies', gentlemen's and families' washing wanted; fluting done by machine.

251 WEST 47TH ST.—ALL KINDS OF FINE WASHING and ironing; fluting done by machine.

251 SPRING ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman will take in washing or go out by the day; first class reference.

321 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor.—A respectable woman to do the washing and ironing of ladies and gentlemen; French fluting, puffing and polishing in superior style; children's and ladies' clothes in the neatest manner; flannels washed the same as new; families by dozen or month, best reference if required.

325 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT SWEDISH laundress wishes gentlemen's or family washing; understands fluting; best city reference if required. Call for two days.

333 EAST 31ST ST. A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO take in washing and ironing or go out by the day; best city reference.

338 WEST 36TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST class laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her house; can do fluting. Terms reasonable.

376 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOMS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class laundress; understands French fluting; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

402 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes the washing of some gentlemen at her own home. Call for two days, also in the evening.

402 WEST 35TH ST., CORNER 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman desires to take some family or gentlemen's washing to her own residence; best city reference.

411 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS FIRST class laundress, to do ladies' and families' and gentlemen's washing; puffing and fluting done neatly; terms moderate.

642 2D AV., CORNER OF 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT laundress wishes washing and ironing out of the house. Address Mrs. CAVANAH.

1,437 3D AV., ONE DOOR FROM 81ST ST., THIRD story, back rooms. First class laundress to go out Wednesdays and Thursdays to do one washing, puffing and fluting and all fine work in the neatest manner.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH A LITTLE GIRL between 5 and 6 years old, as laundress; no objections to the country; capable of doing any other work. Address ANN GRAY, box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

Nurses, &c.

21 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A young American girl as nurse or to wait at table. Can be seen at her present employer's.

24 EAST 30TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED ENGLISH woman as thorough nurse or housekeeper; fully competent; can be recommended by the family she is now living with. Mrs. MACK.

32 WEST 44TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman as wet nurse; has a full breast of milk; no objection to travel for the summer.

40 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN who is an accomplished nurse to take entire charge of one or two children; is willing to go to the country for the summer; city reference.

41 COLUMBIA ST.—A GIRL, ?? YEARS OLD, TO mind children and make herself generally useful; good reference. Call for two days.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD LIKE to return to England with a lady, to take charge of children for passage. Address for one week L. J.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, by the week or month, to attend an invalid lady; no objection to the country or travelling; first class city reference. Address Mrs. L. K.

54 WEST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a most reliable, faithful Protestant woman, as nurse; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in nursing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

59 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; the best reference given. Inquire of John J. Morris.

94 4TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, OF good education, to take care of growing children; has no objection to travel.

96 WATTS ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Inquire for or send note addressed KATE GRAHAM.

134 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—AN orphan girl, 15 years old, to take care of children; no objection to the country.

136 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A NEAT, respectable young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; excellent reference. Call for two days.

143 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, who is parting with her first baby, as wet nurse in a respectable family. Can be seen until engaged.

146 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, WELL EDUCATED young woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of a baby from birth; can do plain sewing; best city reference from last place.

155 WEST 27TH ST.—A GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, AS nurse.

161 WEST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children and sew.

176 3D AV., UPPER BELL.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to take care of growing children and to do sewing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

177 LEXINGTON AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A capable woman as nurse; can furnish best reference as to capability and character.

194 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D sts.—A North German Protestant woman as nurse for growing children; can cut and fit children's clothes. Call to-day and to-morrow at her present employer's, from 9 till 4 o'clock. Can give best references.

205 WEST 27TH ST., FRONT ROOM.—A PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse or would take care of grown children; is a good seamstress; city or country; city reference.

208 WEST 41ST ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS by a competent person; is a good operator on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references.

209 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse for an infant, and to do sewing; good city reference; no objection to the country.

214 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; willing to go to the country or to travel; understands the care of a young baby; first class reference. Can be seen this day.

216 WEST 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; good city reference.

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children or to do chamberwork or waiting. Call for two days.

220 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor.—A Protestant as experienced infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; willing to go in the country; many years' city reference.

220 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork or waiting; no objection to go with a family in the country for the summer; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl, aged 15, to make herself useful, or to take care of children; willing and obliging.

229 EAST 46TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

249 WEST 17TH ST.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman as child's nurse. Call for two days.

253 WEST 37TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby, can come well recommended.

254 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days.

266 WEST 34TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl to take care of children or to do light up stairs work. Can be seen for two days.

305 EAST 33D ST.—A PROTESTANT NURSE; IS competent to take the entire charge of a baby or bring it up on a bottle; has 2½ years' experience from her last place. Call for two days.

332 EAST 26TH ST., REAR HOUSE, TWO FLIGHT of stairs.—A very respectable married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own home; has lost her own baby; has a comfortable home for a baby.

333 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; is competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth; two years' first class city reference.

334 WEST 48TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young woman as wet nurse; has lost her own baby and has a fresh breast of milk.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

340 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as nurse; is well experienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country; unexceptionable reference.

351 WEST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant woman as nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth. Call for two days.

361 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman as child's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth, and has eleven years' best city reference. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4.

447 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.—AN INTELLIGENT young woman to take care of an invalid; has had considerable experience; no objection to leave the city; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at present employer's.

572 2D AV.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, HAVING lost her baby one day old, would take a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. Inquire for one week, top floor, front room.

656 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman, who has lost her first born, desires an infant to wet nurse at home.

709 7TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.—A respectable girl as child's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from birth, or would do chamberwork and sewing and assist with children; city reference.

1,271 BROADWAY, NEAR 32D ST., IN THE STORE.—A respectable middle aged Protestant woman as good nurse; is patient and kind to children, and will discharge her duties faithfully. Best references.

1,194 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM 29TH ST.—A young woman to take care of children; can do plain sewing.

A MIDDLE AGED LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS wet nurse or servant to an invalid or family going to England, Ireland or Scotland. Address Mrs. JAMES COLLINS, Caldwell, Essex county, N. J.

ANY LADY IN NEED OF A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE nurse and a mother's care can hear of an elderly American lady of long experience; wages $10 a week; city reference. Address Mrs. SANFORD, Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

34 JAMES ST., BROOKLYN, IN THE BUTCHER store.—A young girl as first class waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best reference from last employer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

110 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS FIRST class waitress; would like to go to the country for the summer.

143 WEST 39TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young woman as first class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid; city or country. Best city reference.

159 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress, and to assist in chamberwork if required, in a private family; best city reference from last place.

161 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as first class waitress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; best of reference; city or country.

165 7TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A respectable girl as competent waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

213 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS waitress in a private family; best reference. Call or address.

213 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS FIRST CLASS waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

224 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; good city reference; no objection to the country for the summer.

228 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman to wait on young ladies and to assist with the chamberwork and make herself useful in a private family. Call for two days.

232 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family in the city as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to the country for the summer; two years' city reference. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday.

302 EAST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS waitress or chambermaid and fine washer; good city reference.

306 5TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's.

312 EAST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As first class waitress and chambermaid in a private family; no objection to the country. Best city reference from last employer.

346 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business, as waitress and to do chamberwork; best city reference from last place.

486 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A respectable young girl as waitress and to assist in chamberwork if required in a private family; best city reference from last place.

Miscellaneous.

60 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FRENCH girl as lady's maid; understands hairdressing, and is a good sewer; no objection to travel. Call all this week.

89 6TH AV.—A SOBER, RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do housecleaning by the day; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference if required.

113 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO KEEP parlors clean in a hotel at some watering place, or as stewardess on a steamboat; best references. Apply for two days.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY GIVES LESSONS IN ALL THE English branches, Penmanship, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers and Photograph Coloring, at her residence or that of pupils; Photographs painted. Call on or address TEACHER.

211 WEST 29TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out housecleaning or washing and ironing by the day; steady employment desired; city reference.

216 EAST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR BUILDING.—A woman wishes work to wash, iron and clean house.

232 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes to go out by the day. Call or address.

329 EAST 19TH ST.—A CHRISTIAN YOUNG LADY as companion to an invalid in a respectable family, or as a governess to young children. Call from 10 till 2.

444 WEST 42D ST., ONE FLIGHT STAIRS, BACK.—A respectable woman to go out to work by the day housecleaning, or to do washing and ironing; has lived out as laundress. Best references.

1,263 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D sts.—A lady will give instructions in the art of making wax fruit and flowers; the same made to order.

A LADY WANTS TO TRAVEL WITH A FAMILY through Europe and to remain with them coming back; is competent in the instruction and care of children. Address H. A. M., box 135 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG LADY, CONVERSANT IN FRENCH, DESIRES a position as travelling companion, companion or as governess to young children; references exchanged. Address A., box 116 Herald office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING ENGLISH, French and music desires a position in exchange for board and room; references exchanged. Address X. L., box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WILL GIVE DAILY INSTRUCTION at pupil's residence, in the English branches, music drawing and the languages, at reduced terms for the summer; references, present pupils. Address BERESFORD, Herald office.

A FOREIGN LADY, A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF the modern languages and music, wishes a situation for the summer or fall in a private family or school, or private scholars and classes; no objection to travel. Address D., Irvington-on-the-Hudson Post office, New York.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION AS lady's maid or child's nurse, with a family going to Germany; speaks English. Address box 3,949 Post office.

Intelligence Offices.

CAPABLE PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC SERVANTS now waiting engagements at CARPENTER'S Agency, 158 West Eleventh street, corner Sixth avenue.

EFFICIENT AND TRUSTWORTHY SERVANTS ARE awaiting situations at the Broadway Employment Office, 1,305 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.

FIRST CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at 303 Bowery; entrance 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A WET NURSE WANTED—WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk. Call at 254 West 52d st.

A COOK WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY WITH a private family; must be able to make butter. Apply at 35 West 32d st.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Inquire in the gallery of No. 5 Chatham square.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON and make herself generally useful; city references required. Apply at 244 East 19th st., near 2d av.

A.—WORK GIVEN OUT AT HIGHEST PRICES TO pay for first class sewing machines; instruction given. BLAKE & POND, 21 Astor place and 142 Eighth st.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—APPLY AT 182 Allen st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL FIRST class dressmakers. Apply, with references. Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL EXPERIENCED carpet sewers. Apply, with references. Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED saleswoman for their millinery sales department. Apply, with references. Broadway and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT OPERATORS ON Wheeler & Wilson's machines, worked by steam power. Apply, with references, 9th st. entrance. Broadway and 10th street.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT EXPERIENCED operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines, accustomed to use hemmers. Apply, with references, 5th st. entrance. Broadway and 10th st.

A GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; also one to take care of a child 3½ years old and to assist in chamberwork and sewing; three in family. Call at 32 West 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE of a linen room in a country house for the summer. Address F. K., box 188 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—AND AN OPERATOR. 110 West 30th st., near 6th av.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—GOOD HANDS FOR trimming; good references required; at Mrs. L. PICHET'S, 332 6th av.

FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED—AT 222 3D AV.

GIRL WANTED—TO DO THE ENTIRE WORK OF a family of three persons. Apply at 207 East 42d st.

GIRLS WANTED—TO MAKE FLAGS.—GOOD SEWERS can obtain steady employment at the United States Flag Depot, 153 South st., near Peck slip.

MILLINERS AND TRIMMERS WANTED.—APPLY TO Mrs. J. MOLONEY, 41 Division st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—APPLY AFTER 10 o'clock, with references, at 274 West 11th st.

NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to take charge of a baby and do its washing. Apply this day at 13 West 46th st., between 10 and 12.

ONE FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND TRIMMER wanted. Also two first class dress makers; none but thoroughly competent persons need apply to WM. F. McKINLEY, 12 Brevoort place, 47 East 10th st.

SALESLADY WANTED—IN A CROCKERY STORE. Apply to G. ELSOM, 114 Bowery.

SALESLADIES WANTED—FOR THE RIBBON AND straw departments. Apply to M. T. HIGGINS, 138 6th av.

WAITERS WANTED.—APPLY, THIS DAY, AT SIMMON'S Dining Room, 71 Murray st.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND APPRENTICES, AT 123 East 11th st., one door west of 3d av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK.—APPLY FROM 12 TO 3 o'clock at 17 East Forty-second street.

WANTED—GIRLS TO PUT UP PATENT MEDICINES. Those acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at 218 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A MILLINER ONLY A FIRST CLASS need apply to C. EHRICH, 917 2d av., between 55th and 56th sts.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHILD'S NURSE AND seamstress; one with best city references required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. at 145 Madison av.

WANTED—THREE LADIES TO ENGAGE IN A light and profitable business, paying from $4 to $6 daily. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 138 Bleecker street.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH AND iron and one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at 186 2d av.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 15 TO 16 YEARS OLD, FOR general housework; two in family. 217 West 12th st., basement door.

WANTED—SEVERAL DRESSMAKERS; FIRST CLASS only; also an apprentice, with good references. Apply to Mme. T. MAURICE, 60 West 10th st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE FOR WASHING, ironing and general housework; one for taking care of children and sewing. 10 East 26th st., near 5th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; Protestant preferred. Apply at 228 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—AT 103 EAST 40TH ST., A GOOD COOK TO assist with the washing, good city reference required. Apply after 1.

WANTED—AN HONEST, SOBER WOMAN, AS PLAIN cook and to do kitchenwork. Apply after 9 o'clock at PINSENT'S oyster saloon, 217 6th av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; WAGES from $12 to $14 per month; city references required. Apply after 9 o'clock at 202 2d av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, TO ASSIST WITH CHAMBERWORK; city reference required. Apply at 139 West 44th st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, washing and ironing at 143 East 19th st.; city reference required.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, to go a short distance in the country; must be a good baker. Call at 10 Lexington av., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL, FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS old, to run of errands and take care of a baby. Call at 323 West 27th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, SPEAKING GERMAN and English, for a private family; references exchanged. 159 Bowery.

WANTED—ONE OPERATOR AND ONE FINISHER on shirts. Apply to E. BURK & SISTER'S, 592 8th av., or 74 Bowery.

WANTED—PERFECT DRESSMAKERS, TO FINISH and trim waists. 21 East 16th st., two doors west of Union square.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND IN A bakery; also a boy to learn the cake baking. Apply between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. to JOHN CRAWFORD, 376 6th av.

WET NURSES WANTED—TO TAKE BABES TO THEIR own houses, under charge of the Sisters of Charity. No. 8 North Washington square. Doctor's certificate required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer, willing to go to the country two months; good reference required. Apply at 48 Elliott place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, A capable, honest, industrious, economical Protestant American woman, as cook; one who understands baking and cooking meats and poultry in all their branches and can come well recommended; no other need apply. Call at 23 East 4th st., at 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL FOR general housework must have good references; wages $12. Apply at 31 Second av.

WANTED—A COOK, ALSO A HOUSEMAID FOR A small private family; Protestants preferred; none need apply except with good references. 14 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, in a small German family, in New Brighton, Staten Island. Call this day, from 11 until 1 o'clock, at 131 West 43d st.

WET NURSE WANTED—WITH MILK FROM SIX TO twelve months old. Call at 51 West 38th st., from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WET NURSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT NO. 782 Warren st., near 6th av., Brooklyn. Preference given to an American, English or German woman.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

20 WEST 21ST ST.—A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wish to obtain a good situation for a young Frenchman as steward. Apply between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

523 6TH AV.—A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED, AS light porter; strong and willing. Call on or address for one week J. G.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; good reference from last place. Call on or address P. D., 1,284 Broadway, top floor.

A FIRST CLASS MAN COOK AND CARVER, WHO understands pastry, wishes to engage for the season in the country. Address for three days M. J. HOPKINS, box 124 Herald office.

A COMPETENT SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family, best city references. Call on or address C. M., 1,240 Broadway (drug store). City or country.

A PERSON, WHO HAS HAD TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the manufacture of mineral waters, Seltzer, Vichy, Kissengen, Congress, &c., will initiate anybody who desires in the manufacture of them on moderate terms. Address Mr. HEBERT, box 110 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WAITER; PRIVATE family preferred. Apply to or address P. F. H., Free Labor Bureau, Clinton place.

WANTED—A PLACE FOR A GOOD BOY, 17 YEARS old, in city or country; willing and able to work; is a good writer; wants a home. Call on or address WM. CLARY, 155 Henry street, in care of J. Payton.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER, BY A respectable and trustworthy young man; best reference. Call on or address T. M., 145 West 35th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG COLORED man as waiter in a private family; city or country; can give the best city reference. Address S. M., box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT EXPERIENCED upholsterers, accustomed to hanging curtains and shades. Apply, with references, 9th st. entrance. Broadway and 10th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH NOT OVER 16 YEARS OF age wanted to learn the general engraving business; must have a taste for lettering, and reside with his parents. Apply to HORLOR & VAN SAUN, 71 Nassau st., corner John.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN JUST ARRIVED from Paris who is a first class jewel setter; good references. Address Mr. Poincebet, 149 Bleecker st.

TO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS.—WANTED, a situation as baker and pastry cook, by a young man; thoroughly understands ices, jellies, charlotte russe, &c.; good reference; no objection to the country. Address, for one week, PASTRY COOK, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WATCH CASE ENGRAVER; liberal wages paid. Address J. C. DUEBER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WEAVERS WANTED—FOR NIGHT WORK, IN A woollen mill; steady work; good pay. Apply at 153 Church st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER AND toner; one that can assist at operating preferred. Apply to W. S. PENDLETON, 297 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURER OF SALT GLAZED drain pipes, from Glasgow. Address POTTER, box 143 Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY OF FAIR EDUCATION, INTELLIGENT, good penman and draughtsman, residing with his parents, well recommended, to make himself useful in an architect's office. Address, in own handwriting, DESIGNER, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GENERAL CUTTER FOR custom and ready made clothing; must be an American and temperate, at 183 South st.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO CAP OIL CANS; FAST workmen preferred. Apply at the DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.'S yard, Greenpoint, near Bridge.

WANTED—A GOOD PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER AND toner at WILKIE'S, 165 8th av. Come ready to go to work.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER.—A GOOD WORKMAN who can forward blank and printed work; situation permanent to a reliable man; none other need apply; wages $20 per week. Address DAVIS & BRO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED—AS SALESMAN AND deliverer. 27 Beekman st., third floor, 101 R 4.

A COPYING CLERK IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE; references required. Apply at 11 Wall st., room 11, after one o'clock.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly competent to take charge of their millinery sales department. Apply, with references, Broadway and 10th st.

A YOUNG MAN, 26 YEARS OF AGE, DESIRES A SITUATION as clerk, salesman, or in any capacity where he can make himself useful; can speak English, German, French and Italian. Address R. E. H., Herald office.

A RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE YOUNG MAN of experience desires a situation as assistant bookkeeper, cashier or general clerk; character unexceptionable. Address A. M. N., Herald office.

AS BROKER, AGENT, SALESMAN, &c.—A GENTLEMAN of mercantile experience requires immediate employment; to meet personal daily expenses; best references. Address IMMEDIATE, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF a set of single or double entry books, desires a situation in any capacity in which he can make himself useful and obliging; good reference. Address G. E. MORAN, 141 Throop avenue, Williamsburg.

BOOKKEEPER (SINGLE OR DOUBLE ENTRY), VERY thorough; wants temporary employment, day or evening; terms to suit. Address S. CUYLER, box 155 Herald office.

DRUGGIST WANTED, FOR A FEW DAYS; ONE WELL acquainted with prescriptions. Address R. E. D., Herald office.

FOR AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO LOOK AFTER mechanical or mercantile business, repair real estate, collect rents, superintend out or indoor work. Address P. R. M., station E.

SALESMEN WANTED.—THREE DRY GOODS SALESMEN wanted and two Germans who know the city trade. W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRUG CLERK; ONE who speaks French preferred. 121 West Broadway.

WANTED—FIVE DRESS GOODS, CLOAK AND shawl salesmen; also four German salesmen. DOYLE & ADOLPHI, 267 Grand st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESMAN; a permanent situation for a good hand. M. GANS, 197 Spring st.

WANTED IN A DRUG STORE, A THOROUGHLY competent prescription clerk. 402 4th av.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN, who have a knowledge of hosiery and the general trade. Apply at 705 Fulton av., near St. Felix st.

WANTED—GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESMAN, WHO speaks English fluently (permanent employment). Apply to F. WEINHAM, 329 Grand st., near 6th st., Williamsburg.

2 SALESMEN WANTED—AT P. HULLORN'S DRY goods store, 40 Newark av., Jersey City; also one that can speak German. Apply for two days.

70 BAYARD ST.—AS PORTER BY A STEADY MAN; has been 10 years in a dry goods store; best city reference. Address WM. CASSEN.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A FRENCHMAN, FROM LOUISIANA, WANTS A SITUATION as gardener. Inquire at 43 Walker st.

A PRACTICAL GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION; A single man; terms moderate; city reference. C. F., No. 9 John st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman and gardener—in city or country, best references. Address box 120 Herald office.

A STEADY, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good reference. Inquire for M. D., 899 4th av., harness store.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Call on or address P. QUALE, 43 Catharine st.

A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE A SITUATION AS footman or groom; experienced in care and management of horses and can give references. Call on or address R. S. PHILLIPS, 493 10th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS coachman; German, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended by his present employer. Call on or address J. MARTIN, 105 West 31st st.

A FRENCHMAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Call on or address E. J., 22 East 44th st., private stable.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to assist with work in the country, in a garden. Address J. C., box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address J. F., 106 West 23d st.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has best reference from last employer. Address THOMAS McGUINESS, 1,272 Broadway, in saddlery, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN (single); has 10 years' unexceptionable city reference; is sober and reliable, no objection to the country. Address or call on T. C., 45 West 24th st.

A MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; is perfectly familiar with horses; can give good city reference. Call on or address, for two days, M. C., 65 West 42d st., private stable.

A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION—IN CITY or country; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found useful in general; eight years' first class reference. Address F. B., box 146 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT young man, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address J. S., 122 West 15th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober, steady and capable man, with 11 years' recommendations from last place. Can be seen for two days at J. A. Simmons', 19 West 28th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT Scotchman; single; is a thoroughly experienced man; safe and careful driver; excellent groom; always obliging; first class reference. Address G., box 118 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; city or country; best city references. Address J. S., box 119 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man; wife as cook; best city reference given. Address for three days J. B., box 145 Herald office.

COACHMAN.—AMERICAN; SINGLE, STYLISH, EXPERT, skilful city driver; superior horseman; understands gardening, milking, &c.; first class, reliable; city reference. Address W., box 105 Herald office.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE, STEADY MAN WANTS SITUATION; would have no objection to assist in the house or take charge of garden; good reference. Address, for a few days, MARTIN, Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man; thoroughly understands his business; has three years good city reference; is willing and obliging. Call at or address 71 William st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young married man; thoroughly understands his business; has three years' first class city reference. Address N., box 217 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY single man, who understands his business; permanent place more an object than high wages; can be well recommended from his last place. Address M. F., Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business; strictly sober; four years' reference from one place; city or country; endeavor to please. 623 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN married man; understands plain gardening, vegetables, fruit and flowers; good references. Address B. E., Young & Elliott's seed store, No. 9 John st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN, who thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Call on or address J. B., 59 4th av., harness store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business, in city or country; can give the best city reference. Can be seen at his employer's, 52 East 25th st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A married man, sober and industrious, in a small family; thoroughly understands his business, or would take charge of stock farm. Can be seen at No. 4 Horatio st., in the grocery store.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO ENGAGE IN some respectable family as coachman and groom; he has excellent recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address G. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED YOUNG man as groom; reference can be given. Apply to WM. HUTTON, rear 112 West 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A RESPECTABLE man; has 12 years' city reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 8 East 31st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; good reference given; no objection to the country. Address P. A., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (AN AMERICAN), A situation as private coachman; is a good groom and first class driver; is thoroughly acquainted in this city and vicinity; country preferred. A note addressed to L. W., 428 7th av., will be answered promptly.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman, who thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address T. L., 33 West 29th st., harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, by a young married man (English); can come highly recommended from late employer. Address THOMAS, 40 East 32d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER by a young man; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; is not afraid of work; is a Protestant; best reference. Address W. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman in a private family; best reference given. Call or address for two days at 53 West 31st street.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address W. W., 37 Union square.

WANTED—SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business, is willing and obliging; best city reference given from last place. Call on or address M. C., 17 West 44th st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM, by a man who understands his business; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address, for three days, COACHMAN, 60 William st., room No. 8.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

WANTED—A GROOM OR SECOND COACHMAN; AN Englishman preferred. Apply for two days at the stable in the rear of 425 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, by a young man who fully understands his business; can milk and will make himself generally useful. Call on or address H., private stables 133 East 52d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; has two years' experience. Call at or address 210 West 17th st. Ring fourth bell.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a colored man. Understands his business thoroughly, and is respectful and obedient. Has over five years reference (city) from his present employer. Address, for two days, JOSEPH, box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUATIONS, the man as coachman; has had many years' experience in the care and treatment of horses and carriages; can drive, &c., if required; his wife as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has best city references; Protestants. Call on or address at Mr. Fletcher's, 350 Third avenue.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, LEARN Telegraphing, $50. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators. Positions obtained immediately.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., corner 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American; also young men for office, desiring to study medicine.

A GOOD BOY WANTED—IN AN UPTOWN STORE; one who can come well recommended for honesty and industry will find a good situation. Address THOMAS, Herald office.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—TO SELL BY sample an article indispensable to every business man. Business light, genteel and immensely profitable. Apply at 202 Broadway, room No. 9.

A.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MAN IN a light, lucrative outdoor business; special terms to a good man. Apply at No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

BOY WANTED—IN A JEWELRY AND FANCY STORE; one who lives with his parents; within 10 minutes' walk of 27th st. and Broadway. Address, in own handwriting, JEWELLER, box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—TO ATTEND BILLIARD TABLES AND assist in attending bar. Apply at Westchester County Hotel, second house north of Harlem bridge.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT CASH BOYS. EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD; MUST have good references, at Mrs. L. FIGHETT'S, 533 6th av.

WANTED—FIVE YOUNG MEN TO ATTEND BAR. Address B. V., Herald office, stating reference and last employer.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful in a restaurant. No. 2 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, TO CHECK AND DO saloon work. Apply only between 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. at JONES & CO.'S, 432 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO OPEN OYSTERS AND wait on tables. Apply at DIXON'S, 259 Bleecker st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful in an office. Wages $3 a week. Apply at 49 Cortlandt st., second floor.

WANTED—WAITERS IN A CONFECTIONERY AND restaurant, at 1,121 Broadway, corner Twenty-fifth street.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN FOR THE DRY goods and hosiery business. Apply, with references, this morning, between 8 and 10 o'clock. A. IALTY & CO., 441 Grand st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH MEANS to investigate an opportunity now open. Apply at French's Hotel from 2 till 4 P. M., or address E. S. HAYWARD.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED MAN to give Turkish, Russian and other baths; one well recommended. S. S. & S. E. STRONG, Remedial Institute, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR UNITED STATES NAVY AND FOR whaling voyages, seamen, ordinary seamen and able-bodied green hands. Apply to J. MORISON & CO., 159 South st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME few years' experience in an office; willing to make himself active and useful. Address, stating age and salary, H. M., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT BOY from 16 to 18 years, of American parentage. Must be a good scholar and a good penman. Address with references, in own handwriting, GEORGE, box 1,570 Post office.

WANTED—A PANTRYMAN, AT THE OYSTER BAY, 1,144 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT LAD, ABOUT 15 years old, who writes a good hand and lives in the vicinity of my office. JAMES [illegible], Real Estate, 277 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER, IN A PRIVATE family; best city references as to honesty and ability. Apply before 3 P. M. at 259 West 22d st., basement door.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE placer dans une famille privée comme bonne d'enfant; parlant sa langue correctement; bonnes recommandations. S'adresser au 155 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

UNE SUISSE, D'UN AGE MUR, DESIRE SE PLACER dans une famille respectable pour coudre et prendre soin d'un ou deux enfants et leur enseigner le français; préfère la campagne; bonnes recommandations. S'adresser, cette semaine, 123 Bleecker st.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED—FROM June to October, between Orange and Summit, N. J. Address, with all particulars, MORRIS, Herald office.

FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A SECOND OR Third Floor, furnished or unfurnished, with a private family, at from $50 to $75 per month, between Seventh and Lexington avenues and above Fourteenth street; references unexceptionable. Address box 106 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

MODERN BUILT "FLAT" HOUSE.—TWO ROOMS connecting are wanted by a gentleman in a house built on the modern "flat" plan; location between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Twenty-third and Forty-second streets; no other style of house will suit. Address APARTMENTS, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop House, furnished or unfurnished, for two or three years, situated between Thirtieth and Forty-fifth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address FRENCH, box 103 Herald Uptown Branch office, stating lowest rent to a good tenant.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS ON THE FIRST or second floor, on the west side, between Fifteenth and Fortieth streets, for a newly married couple; rent from $20 to $25. Address, with full particulars, J. P., care Bergen Bros., No. 326 Eighth avenue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 135 East Eighteenth street, offers 500 Marble and Marbleized Mantels, all complete; Monuments, Gravestones, Table Tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new and original designs, cheapest in the city.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS, AT REDUCED prices, for the next 30 days. T. R. STEWART & CO., 695 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty sixth sts.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 134 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL experience. Private diseases permanently cured, without mercury. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience; like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or box, by mail.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, $, cannot fail, are prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 162 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. No. 1 are sold at all druggists'.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of the New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A CURE GUARANTEED AT ONE INTERVIEW, BY Dr. and Mme. WILLETT. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief; sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied. Dr. ASCHER, Professor of Midwifery, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens st.). Elegant rooms; nursing provided.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health," offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. WARWICK CONTINUES TO TREAT SPECIAL diseases; send six cents for medical pamphlet; office central, retired. 129 South Third street, Williamsburg.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONSULTED on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures.

LADIES IN TROUBLE TREATED WITH THE BEST of success by Dr. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street. Elegant rooms for nursing.

LADIES IN TROUBLE CURED AT ONE INTERVIEW, with or without medicine, without inconvenience; guaranteed. Dr. PERRY, 61 Bleecker street.

MADAME SCHILBACH, FEMALE PHYSICIAN FROM Paris, No. 10 Rivington street, basement, a certain cure for ladies in trouble. Relief instantly.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 144 West 40th street, near 7th avenue.

179 BLEECKER STREET, DR. HARRISON'S OFFICE.—All private diseases cured immediately without mercury; manhood and youthful vigor restored.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—MADISON AVENUE FRONT, EIGHT FULL LOTS, with very fine and extra large modern house, with private stable, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

A.—MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE (GREAT BARGAIN), the three story high stoop brick House, with stable on rear of lot, 425 Second avenue; can easily be altered for business purposes. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty sixth street.

ATTENTION, BUYERS.—GREAT BARGAINS on Central Park front, Madison avenue and cross streets. CHAS. MAC RAE, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau street.

A. EIGHT FULL LOTS, NORTH SIDE 120 STREET, near First avenue; sewered and graded; no rock; price low, $2,550 each; easy terms. W. MYER, No. 7 Warren street, room No. 7.

A LOT ON NORTH SIDE 117TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue, for sale. Address D. WARD, French's Hotel.

FETTRETCH & REMSEN, NO. 1,086 THIRD AVENUE.—New list of Houses for sale just out; Fifth avenue, Madison and Lexington avenue Houses; also a large number between Fourth and Sixth avenues.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL SIZED BROWN stone House, 255 Madison avenue. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BROWN STONE FRONT THREE story high stoop House 225 East Forty-fifth street, near Third avenue; walls painted and all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises or of H. H. MANGAM, pier 30 North river.

FOR SALE—NO. 112 EAST SIXTIETH STREET, FOUR story high stoop brown stone House; all modern improvements; will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR MADISON AVENUE.—Desirable, well built four story House, 20x58x100 feet; price low. Also a printed list of east side Houses for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

HARLEM.—WE CAN SELL A FIRST CLASS THREE story new brown stone House, with all improvements; cheapest offered in the market. COTTOM & LINSCOTT, corner 118th street and Third avenue.

West Side.

AT FORT WASHINGTON. For sale, the Howland Mansion and Grounds, hothouses, graperies, stable. Finest place on Manhattan Island. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

AT FORT WASHINGTON, ON THE HEIGHTS.—BUILDING Sites for sale, from 1 to 20 acres; improved Places for sale, 1 to 10 acres; elegant Villas, with several acres, to rent, furnished or unfurnished. POTTER BROS., Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street, one door from Broadway.

A.—FIFTY-THIRD STREET LOT, 25X100, 125 FEET west of Sixth avenue, for sale cheap. Apply to owner, P. G. EUSHARDT, 619 Ninth avenue.

A CHANCE TO GET A DESIRABLE FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone cheap; will be sold very low and on easy terms. No. 453 West Forty-seventh street. Open from 10 to 5.

A.—GREAT BARGAINS IN FIRST CLASS HOUSES; four story brown stone on West Thirty-eighth street, only $17,000; elegant House on Fifth avenue, $75,000; Thirty-sixth street, Fifth and Sixth avenues, $30,000; also a great many others. Parties desirous of purchasing will please call on WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Four story brown stone modern Dwelling, 20x60x100 feet; perfect order; price reasonable; terms easy. Also, a printed list of west side Houses for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, No. 76 West Fifty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; in perfect order; size 20 by 50; lot 100 feet and 5 inches. Carpets, Mirrors and Gas Fixtures if desired; possession on or before September 1. Inquire on the premises, or of S. W. JESSUP, 459 Broadway corner of Grand street. Also for sale a Private Stable on Fiftieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE—THE TWO BEST BUILT AND PAYING five story Tenements in the city, Nos. 310 and 312 West Fortieth street, near Eighth avenue. Apply to DUKE & MORE, Owners and Builders, 304 West Fifty-fourth street.

FOR SALE.—PARTIES IN WANT OF AN ELEGANT, convenient and comfortable House, at a moderate price, are requested to call at and examine Nos. 23 and 25 West Fifty-sixth street. On view during the day.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSES, IN the immediate vicinity of our office, varying in size from 16 to 25 feet; low in price and on reasonable terms. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

5TH AVENUE LOTS.—FOUR LOTS, 25.2X125, EMINENTLY desirable for immediate improvement. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

5TH AVENUE LOTS.—FOUR PLOTS ON FIFTH AVENUE, beautifully and delightfully located, overlooking Central Park, 100x125; a great bargain if bought immediately. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

Miscellaneous.

LOTS. LOTS. LOTS. LOTS. LOTS.—On Fifth, Madison, Fourth, Lexington and Eighth avenues, Boulevard and cross streets. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

$17,500.—FOR SALE, ON FORTY-FIRST STREET, not far from Broadway, four story brick and brown stone House, 22x40x98.9; terms extremely easy. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE, AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE. OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A LADY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL LET the Lower Part of a new little Cottage, and Furniture for sale at a bargain. Apply at 168 Livingston street, between Court and Boerum streets.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—LOTS AND buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the river; also Tobacco Machinery; also Grist Mill and Machinery. Inquire at KELSEY'S stores, foot of Irving street.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, in second place, Brooklyn; rent only $1,000. Apply to VAN TUYL & Co., 233 Cherry street, New York.

$1,000 DOWN—GATES, NEAR YATES AVENUE, three story frame Houses; all improvements; built by days' work; extra lots. Apply to R. S. AIKMAN, on the premises, or 21 Cortlandt street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT HUDSON PARK, BETWEEN SPUYTEN DUYVEL and Riverdale—Immediately fronting the river, a large, substantial Italian Villa, with four acres of ground, beautifully terraced and laid out in the most tasteful manner and at great expense, with lawn, shrubbery and shade; magnificent view both up and down the river. The house is 92 feet front by 57 feet deep and contains 24 rooms; hot and cold water in every room, and every convenience of a city house; stable and outbuildings are unusually substantial and complete. No expense has been spared to render this one of the most elegant and complete in all its appointments of any suburban residence now offered for sale. For full particulars apply to COURTNEY & GRAY, 73 Cedar street.

A.—LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE AGENTS in New York, FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway. Printed catalogue mailed free.

ALL WANTING FARMS (GOOD SOIL) ADDRESS C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession; ten rooms; within five minutes' walk of the depot at Tarrytown; two acres of good land; fruit and shade; garden all made for the season or year; rent very low; elegant river views. S. EMBERSON, 453 Eighth avenue.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT, ONE FURNISHED, one unfurnished Villa, with stables; most charming location; acres of land; gardens to each, planted; five minutes from ferry; lawn, fruit and shade trees. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine street.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON FIFTH AVENUE, corner of Sixth street, Mount Vernon; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or at 101 Barrow street, New York.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED between Irvington and Tarrytown, on high and healthy ground; 4 acres in garden and lawn; fruit, shade and shrubbery in great abundance; garden all made; house, brick, contains 10 sleeping rooms, besides parlors, &c.; elegant river and inland views; carriage house, stable, gardener's cottage, &c.; will be rented for the season or year. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 453 Eighth avenue.

A COTTAGE TO LET—UNFURNISHED, BETWEEN Tarrytown and Irvington, on the Hudson, and within 15 minutes' walk of the depot; lot 100x150; fruit and garden, stable, &c. Rent $450 per year. S. EMBERSON, 453 Eighth avenue.

A NICE COTTAGE IN RAHWAY—NINE ROOMS; price $3,500, rent $400; also 13 room House, modern improvements, carriage house; price $5,000, rent $600. TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street, owner.

A SPLENDID FARM, 116 ACRES, ELEGANT BUILDINGS, fruits, $18,500; 100 acres do., $8,000; 31 acres do., Northern Railroad of New Jersey, $5,500; Mills, Village Property, Country Seats, Hotels, Stores; various locations and prices. Parties wishing to buy, sell or exchange, address or call. W. H. MELICK, 431 Broadway.

A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE AND STABLE, TWO ACRES of Ground, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey, will be sold on very easy terms, or will be let for $450 a year, with privilege. S. HASTINGS GRANT, 104 Broadway.

A FINE FARM OF 72 ACRES—GOOD BUILDINGS, fruit, &c.; convenient to Plainfield or Metuchen depots; only $8,000; a decided bargain; also many others. KELLY BROTHERS, 265 Broadway.

A GRAY STONE HOUSE, 40 FEET SQUARE, 10 rooms, two miles from Paterson, N. J., will be let for the summer or year; partially furnished; garden, stable; good well of water. Apply at 101 Barrow street.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE AT $7,000, RENT, $600; an ornamental Cottage, containing 11 rooms, with closets and bath; two acres of land, with a choice variety of fruit trees, stable, &c.; distant 10 minutes' walk from station, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey; 60 minutes from New York. H. G. FOSTER, Architect, 111 Broadway.

AT FLUSHING—FIVE MINUTES FROM DEPOT, thirty minutes from New York, and forty-two trains daily, most desirable first class Dwelling, with every improvement, furniture, supplies and complete outfit; four acres of ground, elegantly laid out; stables, outhouses, 350 fruit trees, 250 shade trees, flower and vegetable gardens; horses, carriages, &c., if desired. For sale or to let low, as owner goes abroad. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT—With five acres land, within five minutes walk of depot, at Linden station, New Jersey, on New Jersey Railroad, 17 miles from New York, two miles beyond Elizabeth; grounds finely shaded and well stocked with choice fruit; splendid living brook running through the same; large House with 10 rooms; will be sold or rented low, with immediate possession; communication from New York same as from Elizabeth. Further particulars by applying to H. K. GATES, No. 61 West Tenth street, New York, or at the Linden Hotel, near the property.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, at Elizabeth, Plainfield, Secaucus Points, Montclair and Bloomfield, in New Jersey; at Yonkers, Mount Kisco, Rye, Port Chester, Greenwich and Stamford; several fronting the Sound. Rents from $500 to $2,800. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LEASE, NEAR TWO RAILROAD depots, a Farm, with large house, suitable for school or boarding, and two Cottages and outbuildings. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, 105 Fulton street.

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE—5, 9, 12, 20, 23, 30, 70, 101, 155, 250, 255 acres, $2,500 up. Several near depots at bargains. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

FRUIT FARM—30 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA, near New York Railroad; 25 acres in the best of cultivation; 700 peach, 200 pear, 100 apple trees; 6 acres in raspberries, strawberries and blackberries in full bearing; new two story nine roomed House, new barn, sheds, &c.; price $5,000; one-half cash required; also Farm of 15 acres, $2,100; Farm of 13 acres, $1,500; Farm of 25 acres, $1,500. Address R. J. BYRNES, Hammonton, New Jersey.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—A NEAT, NEW Gothic Cottage, at West Flushing; garden laid out, neighborhood good; 25 minutes from Thirty-fourth street; price $3,000; $500 cash; rent $25. B. FLANAGAN, 401 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOME, WITH CITY CONVENIENCES; very commodious house; numerous outbuildings; all in fine order; 2 acres of land finely improved; abundance of fruit; two minutes walk from depot; terms accommodating. Apply to Dr. S. WOOD, Flushing L. I., or at the office of the Security Life Insurance Company, 31 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 23 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM station, on the Hackensack Extension Railroad, in Bergen county, N. J., three miles from the village of Hackensack; buildings all in good order; pleasant location and terms very easy. For particulars inquire at 422 Eighth av.

FOR SALE—ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER, A large, commodious Residence, with ice house, summer houses, stables, gas house and everything appertaining to a first class summer house. The site is the best on the river, being an elevation of 75 feet above the water. Terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT NEW BRIGHTON, ELEGANT NEW House; 11 rooms, water, gas, heaters, range, &c.; fine view of bay; $6,000; terms easy; seven minutes from ferry. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, FRONTING the Bay; water front; 10 rooms; desirable residence for yachtsman; 10 minutes' walk from landing, Staten Island; $6,000. DARRIN, 59 Broad street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, a furnished Cottage of eight rooms and seven acres of Land; stable, fruit trees; surf and river bathing. Apply on premises, adjoining Thompson's Hotel, for one week or address W. L., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at Newtown, L. I., 1½ story Cottage, containing 10 rooms; good barn, four acres of land, well stocked with fruit, situated on Newtown and Jamaica turnpike, 1 minutes' walk from depot; price $7,000; $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, or $5,500 cash. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, 231 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—ON STATEN Island, near Vanderbilt landing, nine rooms; fine view; $700 till May 1, 1872. H. L. PARMELE, 22 Pine street, New York.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—Yonkers, Fordham, Rye, New Rochelle, Newburg, Claremont, Montclair, Bloomfield, Elizabeth and Staten Island. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Three-quarters of an acre; seven minutes' walk from depot; piazza on three sides; water in house; five marble mantels; cheap rent. Inquire of the owner, E. S. OSBORNE, 42 Murray street, New York.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AT WEST MORRISANIA to let, elegantly furnished throughout; gas, stable, garden, &c.; beautifully located; fine views, and within a few minutes' walk of railroad station and steamboat; terms reasonable. Apply at 22 Broad street, rooms 2 and 21.

LOTS! LOTS!! LOTS!!! Don't fail to attend the great sale of 27 valuable Lots to be sold at auction on the premises in Flushing, Tuesday, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., within five minutes' walk of railroad depot; 44 trains a day and two other roads now being built; centrally located and in the best part of the village. Sale positive; terms easy.

METUCHEN N. J.—$500 CASH $6,000 ON MORTGAGE, will purchase a nice place of 12 acres, good buildings &c.; also Cottages, Country Seats, &c., at bargains. KELLY BROTHERS, 265 Broadway.

NEW HOTEL TO LET—AT FORT LEE, ADJOINING steamboat landing; the house, with large piazza, and two acres ground; fine shade; commands a beautiful view of river; well located for a large business. Apply to Captain LEARY, Fort Lee boat, or D. S. PAIGE, foot Spring street.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE wish to rent their furnished House to a good tenant for the summer months; rent moderate. For particulars address box 2,832 New York Post office.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—OF 168 ACRES. Call on owner, No. 450 Pearl street, New York city.

RARE CHANCE—COUNTRY STORE, HOTEL AND 20 acre good Land; 1½ miles from railroad station and large town; 83 miles from New York; two trains daily; very healthy location; plenty of fruit; nice trout pond; stock in store worth $1,800; profits last year $2,200; price, without stock, $4,500; terms $3,740 cash, balance $1 yearly. Address G. L. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

STATEN ISLAND COTTAGE, $3,500; TERMS REASONABLE; twelve rooms; all improvements; splendid order; thirty minutes to city; boats every hour until 11 P. M. CARTER, No. 4 Pine street, room No. 9.

TO LET A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF EIGHT rooms. Delightful situation, on the Highlands, overlooking the Hudson, and but a short distance from depot. Also a Cottage near, same size, unfurnished, each having about two acres garden and lawn. Inquire of W. H. IRWIN, 14 Moore street.

TO LET—A PRETTY LITTLE PLACE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.; two story Cottage and acre of ground tastefully laid out; good stable; flower and kitchen garden; choicest fruits; rent $40 per month. Apply to J. BENTON, 706 Broadway.

TO LET.—AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, ELEGANT Country Residences, completely furnished and in perfect order; extensive river front; fruit and vegetables in abundance; large stables; ice house filled &c. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET—NEAR SUMMIT, N. J., A NEAT COTTAGE. 8 rooms; one acre land, barn, fruits; healthy location; good neighborhood; rent $300. Inquire at 252 Washington street, up stairs.

TO LET—HOUSE, WITH GARDEN, AND STABLE, FOR two horses, on Central avenue in Yonkers, corner of Bronxville road house; contains twelve rooms; in good order; one mile from Bronxville depot on Harlem Railroad, three miles from Yonkers depot. Inquire of C. E. WARING, Yonkers.

TO LET—AT KINGSLAND STATION, BERGEN county, N. J., Delaware, Lackawanna and Great Western Railroad, Boonton branch, thirty minutes from city, a Farm of forty acres; good dwelling; rent $400; products of Farm will pay nearly all the rent. Address R. FURMAN, Bergen county, N. J.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—TWO BEAUTIFUL PLACES at Stamford, Conn., delightfully located for health and beauty of scenery; a good one furnished. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT RICHMOND VALLEY station, Staten Island, three minutes' walk from depot, a fine Cottage House, large, with pillars in front; in perfect order; new Carpets and Furniture new; immediate occupancy; a number of acres of ground surrounding the house, stable, &c.; all kinds of choice fruit; it is a very pretty place; rent only $800 for the year to a good tenant; it will certainly please any party going to look at it. JAS. K. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

3 COTTAGES (SEVEN ROOMS) TO LET—AT Ramapo, 33 miles from city, on Erie Railway; rent $250 per year; one partially furnished at $150 per year. Apply to PIERSONS & CO., 24 Broadway, New York.

$400.—FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON WEST SIDE of the North river, opposite Dobbs' Ferry; 8 rooms; ground about an acre; fine river view; at $400 for the season. S. HASTINGS GRANT, 104 Broadway.

$750.—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH SEVERAL acres of Land; 9 rooms; stable, brook, &c.; on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Terms for season $750. S. HASTINGS GRANT, 104 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A LARGE ELEGANT HOUSE AND GROUNDS, AT Peekskill, on the Hudson; superior farm, &c., all first class; price low; terms easy. SIEGEL, CHACE & CO., 79 Cedar street.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT GREENWICH, Conn., with fine view of Sound, free from encumbrance, to exchange for House, between Fourth and Sixth avenues. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, fronting on Independence square and containing all the modern improvements, for sale or exchange; will take vacant Lots in Brooklyn or vicinity; equity in house, $9,000. JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS FARM OF 70 acres, finely located at Saddle river, Bergen county, N. J.; good house and outbuildings; land well improved; abundance of fruit. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Four Lots, with elegant Residence, on 113th street, adjoining Morningside Park, three story house; all improvements; frescoed in oil; carriage house, stabling for four horses, including box stalls. This property commands a fine view of the Sound, Hudson, Central Park, &c.; price $25,000. Apply to GEORGE S. MILLER, owner, 565 Fifth street, or WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, a beautiful Residence at Great Neck, L. I., with a large water front and gravel beach; substantial, well arranged house; 15 rooms; all improvements; fine shade, fruit and garden; icehouse filled; outbuildings complete; with 45 acres or less; rent moderate for the season or year. O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

LAKELAND, LONG ISLAND.—FARM FOR SALE cheap or exchange for vacant Lots, small House, Stocks or Merchandise; cash equity, $3,400. JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

TO EXCHANGE (LONG BRANCH)—FURNISHED COTTAGE, well located on the sea front, for unincumbered city Property, valued at $25,000; cash will be advanced if desired. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BROADWAY PROPERTY, between Thirty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets, or Sixth avenue Property, between Twenty-third street and the Park, a Plot with 75 or 100 feet frontage, with lot in rear; all poorly improved preferred. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN TENTH OR SEVENTEENTH wards, a 20 to 25 feet front, suitable for improvement. T. OLIVER CARTER, No. 4 Pine street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop House in a first class neighborhood, west side. Address, with particulars, E. H. P., 12 Whitehall street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LEASE, THE FOUR STORY BUILDING 421 East Twelfth street 25x100, for business purposes. J. C. BAILEY, 59 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A WELL ESTABLISHED BAR, LUNCH COUNTER and Cigar Stand, with five years' lease, for sale, on Broadway, near Union square. The present owner having other business will sell the above at a sacrifice. Particulars of C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

BAKERY, STORE AND FLOORS TO LET—NEW buildings; complete with all improvements; 1,222 and 1,224 Third avenue, near Seventy-first street. Apply on premises.

BUILDING SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES to rent in New York or Brooklyn, with or without steam power. Apply to P. CASSIDY, No. 4 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

FOR LEASE—ESTABLISHED COAL YARD; HOUSE and stable room; foot of Nineteenth street, East river. Apply to H. D. & J. C. BROOKMAN, 37 South street.

LOFTS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—AT REDUCED rates. Apply to S. B. ALTHAUSE & CO., 144 Greene street.

STEAM POWER.—ROOMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION to let or lease, with steam power. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 250 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floor, 25x100 feet, on East Forty-second street, and smaller Floors, well lighted; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

TO LEASE—THE BROWN STONE FOUR STORY House, 50x80 feet, Nos. 36 and 38 East Twelfth street, between Broadway and University place; suitable for any light business; will be altered to suit a good tenant. Apply at 64 Broadway, room 24, from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS STORE ON BROADWAY, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; an elegant location for business; is in first rate order, and to a good tenant will be let for a term of years at a moderate rent; will not be let for a restaurant, liquor, cigar or oyster store. Inquire of WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, No. 15 East Twenty-seventh street.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 37 Nassau street.

TO LET—NEW STORE AND BASEMENT, 63 CATHARINE street, 18 by 75 feet, together or separate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THREE STORES, FOUR STORIES AND dry cellars; fronts on the water on West Eleventh street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue; also 10 Lots on Gansevoort street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue. Inquire of G. B. LAWTON, 551 West Eleventh street.

TO LET—TO A PHYSICIAN, A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, furnished or otherwise, with attendance, &c., $35 per month. 142 West Forty-ninth street, one door from Sixth avenue.

TO LET—ROOM ON TOP FLOOR OF HOUSE 289 SIXTH avenue, suitable for light manufacturing business, or could easily be altered for a photograph gallery. Apply at 289 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE—A SMALL FIRST CLASS HOUSE AND Restaurant, to an A1 man who "can keep a hotel." Address, giving name and references, HOTEL, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SPRING and Crosby streets, the Store and Front Basement under the Anson House; suitable for a shoe or hat business or silk trimmings, &c. Inquire of Mr. ANSON HOUSE, on the premises.

TO LEASE—FACTORY BUILDING, 40X60, WITH large brick extension, near ferries; Kent avenue, Brooklyn, E. D. Will be altered to suit tenants. Extra Lots and water front if desired. ICE COMPANY, 422 Canal street.

TO LEASE—ONE-HALF PIER FOOT OF LEROY street, North river; 400 feet long, 60 feet wide; new and strong; plenty of water. ICE COMPANY, 422 Canal street.

TO LEASE—PLOTS OF GROUND FOOT OF WEST Twentieth street, with bulkhead, on favorable terms. Coal or lumber dealers will find this an excellent opportunity. ICE COMPANY, 422 Canal street.

TO LEASE—WATER FRONT IN BROOKLYN, E. D., near ferries, with 12 Lots fronting on avenue; together or separately; terms low. Fine opportunity for lumber, stave, coal or other business. ICE COMPANY, 422 Canal street.

56 WEST THIRTY SECOND STREET, JUNCTION OF Broadway, corner Sixth avenue.—Third Floor and two good Rooms on second floor, with roof extension, also Store; partly furnished or unfurnished; divided.

542 PEARL STREET.—STORE, BASEMENT, CELLAR, 25x116, $125 monthly. For sale—20 Lots, West Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets; whole east front, adjoining Hudson River Railroad. ALEXANDER KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT 137TH STREET, VIA STEAM AND HORSE CARS AND boat—Desirable, well located, partially furnished, large modern Dwelling; grounds, shade, garden, fruits and stable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A SELECTION OF FURNISHED HOUSES, FOR PRIVATE or boarding; occupancy, will be rented reasonably for the balance of the season. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A.—TO LET, IN WEST ELEVENTH STREET, A large, full size, well arranged House; will be rented furnished or unfurnished, at a very low figure. Also a printed list of furnished Houses, at moderate rentals. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BRICK HOUSE, THREE STORIES—NO. 146 WEST Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, to let, furnished. Rent $60 per month.

HOUSE TO LET—BROWN STONE, FURNISHED OR partially, in a most desirable neighborhood on Murray Hill. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises, 106 East Thirty-fifth street.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS THREE STORY BROWN stone high stoop furnished House southeast corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-third street; terms easy; possession immediate. Apply to PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifty-second street and Fifth avenue, or BARNETT & FLANAGAN, Attorneys, 69 Nassau street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND street, a four story English basement brown stone House; rent $180 per month. For particulars apply to J. DENHAM & CO., 206 West Twenty-third street.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HOUSE—IN SPLENDID ORDER, to a private family. 116 East Twenty-second street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. $2,000.

A.—TO LET, IN WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Broadway, two four story high stoop Dwellings; rent very low. Also a revised list of unfurnished Houses to let. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, ON THIRTY-EIGHTH street, to rent, unfurnished; four story, high stoop, in fine order; rent reasonable. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES—TO GOOD TENANTS, new three story brown stone Houses; Sixty-fifth street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Apply on premises or to owner, THOS. KILPATRICK.

A HANDSOME FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE for sale—On Madison avenue, and at a low figure; also one on Sixtieth street, and 1 Sixty-first street, at a bargain; also Houses to rent. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,036 Third avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets.

BROWN STONE HOUSE IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET, vicinity of Grand Opera House, to lease for a term of years. Apply to WM. V. SIMPSON, 264 Broadway.

HARLEM.—A NEW FIRST CLASS THREE STORY brown stone House, all improvements, very cheap. COTTOM & LINSCOTT, corner 118th street and Third avenue.

TO LET—EXTRA SIZED FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, 15 West Twenty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House No. 125 East Forty-sixth street; in perfect order; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to owner, at 144 East Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—WHOLE OR PART OF A FIRST CLASS three story House, furnished or unfurnished; rent for whole, unfurnished, $900. 404 East Fifty-first street, or at J. BIDDLE'S, 18 Amity street.

TO RENT—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 348 West Fifty-fourth street, near Broadway; modern improvements; complete order; house open from 10 to 4. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

THE LARGE, ELEGANT, NEW STONE HOUSE, IN Astor block, newly and stylishly furnished, beautifully situated, fronting the square at Broadway intersection with Seventh avenue; terms moderate to good tenant. 624 Seventh avenue.

WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Sixth avenue.—A very desirable three story brown stone House, 25x 0. To rent on favorable terms to a first class tenant. Apply to E. W. RACHAU, 586 Sixth av.

$1,000.—TO LET, ON 129D STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue, elegant new three story brick House, very fine; all improvements. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street, or THOMAS K. TAPPEN, 2,079 Third avenue, corner 124th street, Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENT 59, HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—LARGE PARLOR, private hall, bath, two Bedrooms, large closets; sunny, accessible, quiet, with steam and gas; steam elevator; furnished or not. Apply at apartment from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., or at 6 P. M., Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth st.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET—WITH conveniences for housekeeping; gas and bath; also a back Parlor on the first floor, and Rooms on third floor to let, with or without Board. Call at 138 West Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—IN a fine healthy location, in private family; near four car routes. Myrtle avenue cars, get out at Tompkins avenue and call on Mr. VAN VECHTEN, 160 Floyd street, Brooklyn; or 76 Cedar street, New York.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—ON TWENTY-THIRD street, one block from Fifth Avenue Hotel, in a four story high stoop house; furniture and improvements of the most modern and expensive style, and good attendants for first class gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A SUIT OF THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, CONNECTING, on second floor, to let—To one, two or three gentlemen, in private house 28 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; references required; no boarders taken.

A PLAINLY FURNISHED SQUARE ROOM, TWO small Bedrooms and Kitchen, $37; also Second Floor, or two front and two back Rooms. 1,276 Broadway, next corner to Thirty-fourth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let—To a single gentleman or to a doctor or dentist; had been occupied by a doctor for the last three years; terms moderate. 273 West Twenty-third street.

A BACK PARLOR OR ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, fronting Park to let, furnished, without Board, in a small private family. Apply at 71 South Washington square.

AT 21 EAST HOUSTON STREET.—ROOMS FROM $5 to $15 per month; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM THAN required, would let two or three furnished Rooms to gentlemen only; references exchanged. Apply at No. 18 Bank street.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—THREE ROOMS, WITH Carpets and Mirrors; suitable for music teacher, doctor or single gentlemen. 128 East Twenty-second street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

A PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY WILL LET SEVERAL handsomely furnished Rooms, without Board, to families or single gentlemen; also a few table boarders can be accommodated; terms moderate. 328 West Thirty-second street, near Eighth avenue.

A.—COMPLETE FOR HOUSEKEEPING—$12 PER week—A suit of furnished Rooms, in private house; all modern improvements; privilege of bath. Apply at 11 and 17 Abingdon square.

A LARGE SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM TO LET—Furnished; also a small Room, on the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, opposite Association Hall, on moderate terms. Most pleasant location in the city.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF two handsome Rooms, with large closets, gas and bath, to let, together or separately. 324 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH WATER AND GAS, suitable for two gentlemen, at moderate terms. 49 Fourth avenue.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR ON FIRST floor for $12, and the same on third floor for $9; single Parlor for $9 per week. 251 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, at 12 Brevoort place (47 East Tenth street), two doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO gentlemen, without board, in a private family. 241 West Twelfth street.

LARGE, AIRY, NEWLY FURNISHED SUITS OR SINGLE Rooms, in new stone house, fronting Broadway, intersection of Seventh avenue; best summer location in city, near St. Cloud Hotel restaurant; terms reasonable to nice people. 624 Seventh avenue.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 142 EAST Seventeenth street; one for two young men, separate beds, bath, gas, &c., $3 each; front Room, second floor, $6.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ON FIRST AND SECOND floors, to let, for light housekeeping; will let en suite or separately; will give Board. 214 West Twenty-eighth street.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FURNISHED ROOM to one or two gentlemen. Apply at 136 East Thirty-third street.

SIX NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A NEAT cottage; all modern improvements; beautiful yard, &c., to a man and wife; landlord retains parlor floor; rent very reasonable; a nice chance for man and wife who wish to economize. 151 Thirty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

TO LET—A FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR TO SINGLE gentlemen only, with all conveniences; desirable neighborhood. 13 Third street, near Second avenue. Inquire one week.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY, NICELY furnished Parlor and Bedroom. Inquire of Mrs. SPINK, 546 Second avenue.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED FLOOR, TO A small family; gas, bath, hot and cold water; or will let the Rooms singly to gentlemen. 262 West Forty-ninth street.

20 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A FURNISHED Parlor Floor, large, handsome rooms, to let, for two or three gentlemen or family, with exclusive kitchen.

28 THIRD STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Nicely furnished Room to rent, to one or two gentlemen; family private; gas, bath, &c.; terms moderate if permanent. References exchanged.

32 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PARLOR Floor to let, furnished or unfurnished; also other Rooms; suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

51 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Very pleasant and nicely furnished Rooms to rent, without board; house first class in every respect. References exchanged.

92 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A NICELY FURNISHED Room, in a private family, will be let to one or two gentlemen, without Board.

104 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A Room and two Bedrooms, furnished for housekeeping or gentlemen; $6 a week; also a hall Bedroom.

108 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—GENTLEMEN CAN obtain second story furnished Rooms, without board; best reference required. Apply between 4 and 6 P. M.

135 EAST TWELFTH STREET (PRIVATE HOUSE).—Two well furnished adjoining Rooms, second floor; also one front Room on third floor.

215 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family.

305 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, CORNER Eighth avenue.—A private family have a large front Room to let, furnished; terms moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A VERY DESIRABLE PART OF A FIRST-CLASS house to let—To a small family, without children; every convenience; rent moderate. Apply at 255 West Eleventh street.

AIRY, ELEGANT APARTMENTS, UNFURNISHED, newly painted; Front Parlor, Back Parlor; hot and cold water, &c.; light Front Bedroom; ample closets, every convenience. No. 6 St. Mark's place.

A RURAL COTTAGE FOR GENTEEL FAMILY; eight light rooms, water, range, gas, bath, extensive view, pleasant, healthy location, Fifty-second street Hudson river; $40 per month. See TREADWELL, on premises.

A LARGE PARLOR AND CHAMBER; ALSO SMALL House, five rooms, nearly furnished; gas, &c.; will let singly or together, with or without Board; low rates. 59 East Bleecker street.

A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM TO LET—ALSO several other Rooms, at a moderate price. 29 Clinton place, near Broadway.

FRONT PARLOR ON SECOND FLOOR TO LET, UNFURNISHED, corner Bleecker and Charles streets.

FLOORS TO LET, SIX ROOMS EACH; NEW BUILDINGS; complete with all improvements; 1,222 and 1,224 Third avenue, near Seventy-first street. Apply on premises.

PART OF A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN GOOD locality; all improvements; rent moderate to a desirable tenant. Inquire on premises, No. 68 Seventh street.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, SECOND FLOOR, 49 Macdougal street; all improvements; in fine order; newly painted and papered.

TO LET—A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT IN A first class house, 228 Nineteenth street, near Second avenue, at once or from the 15th. Inquire at the premises, or at 354 Canal street, first floor.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH conveniences for housekeeping, in a small private family (owners), to man and wife, without children. 131 East Twenty-ninth street.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF A high stoop brown stone House; also Third Floor, four rooms; good neighborhood; house in good order; rent low. Apply at 44 East Fiftieth street.

2D FLOOR ON SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-EIGHTH and Forty-ninth streets; very large and handsome apartments. Apply to McLCAHY & HUGHES, 1,244 Broadway.

3D FLOOR TO LET—ON SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; has separate hall, gas fixtures and all the modern improvements. Apply to McLCAHY & HUGHES, 1,244 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 616 SIXTH AVENUE, near Forty-sixth street—Ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Having a large order for Gonzales, Texas, we will pay for Dresses from $10 to $50; Coats, $4 to $15; Pants, $3 to $6. Try by calling and satisfy yourselves, or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street, M. LEON pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. LEON.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 152 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the utmost value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT 653 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, H. HERZ pays highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. HERZ.

AT THE NEW STORE, 81 SIXTH AVENUE, THIRD store above Waverley place, ladies and gentlemen can positively obtain the utmost value for their Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, Diamonds, &c., as we have a great demand for these articles to supply the Southern and Western markets. To satisfy yourselves, please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 81 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

AT THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AGENT STORE, No. 236 Seventh avenue.—Ladies and gentlemen having articles to dispose of, such as Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c., can receive the following prices:—From $5 to $50 for Dresses, $3 to $15 for Coats and $2 to $5 for Pants. I am compelled to pay these prices as I have a large order to fill. Please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, the number as above. Notice.—Orders will be punctually attended out of the city.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 92 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at my branch store, 31 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the numbers above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Try, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Waverley places.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices P. HARRIS pays for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. As we have to fill a large order we will pay 25 per cent more than any dealer in the city. Please try and satisfy yourself. Call on or address P. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT NATHAN'S, 444 SEVENTH AVENUE LADIES and Gents will receive the highest prices for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Call or send note. Ladies attended by Mrs. Nathan.

AT 251 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH street, M. WHITE will pay the highest cash prices for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies attended to by Mrs. White.

AT G. MORRIS', 192 SEVENTH AVENUE, LADIES and gentlemen will be surprised at prices paid for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture; for Dresses, $4 to $50; Coats, $3 to $15; Pants, $2 to $8. Call or send a note. Ladies attended by Mrs. Morris.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband; confidential letters written. 133 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

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